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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.

CONTENTS

[*Second Series, Vol. V,—9th to 24th August, 1957*]

	COLUMNS
No. 21 —*Friday, 9th August,* 1957.	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 740, 742, 743, 745 to 752 and 754	7691—7725
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 741, 744, 753, 755 to 779, and 517	7725—39
Unstarred Questions Nos 570 to 584	7739—47
Papers laid on the Table	7747-48
Business of the House	7748-49
Appropriation (Railways) No 2 Bill	7749—56
Motion to consider	7749
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	7755-56
Motion to pass	7756
Demands for Grants—	
Ministry of Rehabilitation	7756—7829
Bills introduced—	
(1) Beedi and Cigar Labour Bill by Shr A K Gopalan	7829
(2) Old and Infirm Persons' Homes Bill by Shri Raghunath Singh	7829
(3) Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (*Omission of section 497*) by Shri Raghunath Singh	7830
(4) Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (*Insertion of new section 124B*) by Shri Raghunath Singh	7830
(5) Arbitration (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of sections 2 and 39 and insertion of new Chapter IVA*) by Shri Raghunath Singh	7830-31
(6) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of article 58*) by Shri Raghunath Singh	7831
(7) Companies (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of section 293*) by Shri Mahanty	7831
(8) Cantonments (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of sections 13 and 60 and Omission of section 14*)	7832
Bills Withdrawn—	
1. Central Government Servants (Option for Joining Contributory Health Service Schemes) Bill by Shri Jhulan Sinha	7832—61
2 Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of new section 427A) by Shri Raghunath Singh	7861—90
Sadhus and Sanyasis (Registration) Bill, by Shri Radha Raman	7890—92
Motion to consider	7890
Daily Digest	7893—98
No 22 —*Monday, 12th August,* 1957	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 780 to 791, 793, 794 and 799	7899—7931
Short Notice Questions Nos 7 to 11	7932—41
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 792, 795, 797, 798, 800 to 822 and 824 to 828	7941—59
Unstarred Questions Nos. 585 to 616 .	7959—76
Statement *re* revocation of Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance	7976-77

COLUMNS

Motion for adjournment . . . . . 7977—80

Bomb explosion in Delhi . . . . . 7977—80

Papers laid on the Table 7980-81

Wealth Tax Bill and Expenditure Tax Bill—

Extension of time for presentation of Reports of Select Committees . 7981-82

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Rehabilitation . . . . . 7982—8105

Question of Privilege—

Impersonation by Birendra Kumar Mazumdar 7992-93

Half-an-hour discussions *re* Departmental Catering on Railways . . . 8106—20

Daily Digest . . . . . 8121—24

No 23 —*Tuesday, 13th August*, 1957

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos 829, 830, 832 to 841, 843 to 846 and 848 . 8125—60

Short Notice Questions Nos 12 and 13 . 8160—64, 8164—67

Written Answers to Questions —

Starred Questions Nos 831, 842, 847, 849 to 865, 867 to 879 and 881 to 887 8167—86

Unstarred Questions Nos 617 to 662 8186—8211

Paper laid on the Table 8211-12

Point *re* Adjournment Motion 8164, 8212

Calling attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Proposed Strike by Delhi Teachers . 8212—18

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel . 8218—8346

Daily Digest . . 8347—50

No 24 —*Wednesday, 14th August*, 1957

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos 888 to 900, 902, 903, 905, 906 and 908 . . 8351—86

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos 904, 907 and 909 to 931 . 8386—99

Unstarred Questions Nos 663 to 681 . 8399—8413

Papers laid on the Table . 8413

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—Fourth Report . 8414

Calling attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Suspension of the train service beyond Sonaili station . 8414—16

Demands for Grants— . . . 8416—8560

Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply 8416—8525

Ministry of Home Affairs . . 8525—60

Half-an-hour discussion *re* creation of new zone out of the N E Railway 8560—76

Daily Digest . 8577—80

No 25 —*Saturday, 17th August*, 1957

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos 932 to 935, 937, 938, 940, 941, 943 to 946, 949, 951 to 954, 956 and 958 8581—8617

Short Notice Question No 14 8617—19

COLUMNS:

Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 936, 939, 942, 948, 950, 955, 957, 959 to 963 and 965 to 967 . . . . . 8619—27
Unstarred Questions Nos. 682 to 728 . . . . . 8627—57
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 8657—58
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Press Comments *re* Pataskar Report 8658
Business of the House 8659

Wealth-Tax Bill—
Report of Select Committee presented 8659
Insurance (Amendment) Bill—Introduced 8659-60

Demands for Grants—
Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . . 8660—8752
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Fourth Report 8752
Resolution *re* appointment of Committee to examine the regional disparity in average *per capita* income . . . . . 8752—8801
Resolution *re* appoint ment of a Committee to report on a clear-cut price policy machinery for the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan . . 8801—16
Daily Digest . . . . . 8817—20

No. 26.—*Tuesday, 20th August*, 1957.

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 968 to 975, 977 to 983 and 985 . . . . . 8821—54
Short Notice Questions Nos. 15 and 16 . . . . . 8854—58

Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 976, 984 and 986 to 1003 . . . . . 8858—67
Unstarred Questions Nos. 729 to 758 . . . . . 8867—83
Messages from Rajya Sabha 8883-84
Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha 8884
Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha . 8884
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Floods in Jamuna 8885
Arrest and detention of a Member 8885-86
Demands for Grants . . . . . 8886—9022
Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . . 8886—8996
Ministry of Commerce and Industry . . . . . 8996—9022
Daily Digest . . . . . 9023—26

No. 27.—*Wednesday, 21st August*, 1957.

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1005 to 1008, 1010, 1010-A, 1011, 1013, 1016, 1018, 1019 and 1021 to 1026 . . . . . 9027—62

Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1004, 1009, 1012, 1015, 1017, 1027 to 1033 and 1035 to 1042 . . . . . 9062—73

Unstarred Questions Nos. 759 to 785 . . . . . 9073—89
Paper laid on the Table . . . . . 9089 —91
Messages from Rajya Sabha . . . . . 9091—92

COLUMNS

Repealing and Amendment Bill—
Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha 9092

Demands for Grants . . . . . 9092—9242

Ministry of Commerce and Industry . . . . . 9092—9226

Ministry of Labour and Employment . . . . . 9226—42

Daily Digest . . . . . 9243—46

No. 28—*Thursday, 22nd August* 1957.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1043 to 1046, 1048, 1050 to 1052, 1054, 1056, 1057, 1060, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1066 and 1068 to 1070 . . . 9247—83
Short Notice Questions Nos. 17 and 18 . 9283—88

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1047, 1049, 1053, 1055, 1058, 1059, 1062, 1064, 1067, 1071, 1072, 1072 A and 1073 to 1084 . . . 9290—9302

Unstarred Questions Nos. 786 to 826 . . . . . 9302—23
Arrest of a Member 9324

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 9324—25

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions —Fifth Report 9325

Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance—

Action taken on assurance given in connection with sweepers strike in Delhi 9325—27

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Labour and Employment 9327—9472

Release of Member . . . . . 9437—38

Daily Digest . . . . . 9473—76

No. 29—*Friday, 23rd August*, 1957

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos 1085, 1087 to 1089, 1091 to 1097, 1099, 1101 to 1105, 1108 and 1109 9477—9512

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1086, 1090, 1098, 1100, 1106, 1107, and 1110 to 1120 9512—20

Unstarred Questions Nos. 827 to 838, 840 to 856 and 858 to 863 . . 9520—39

Papers laid on the Table . 9539—40
Message from Rajya Sabha 9540

Petitions *re.* Finance (No. 2) Bill . 9541—42

Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill Introduced . . . 9541—42
Ministry of Labour and Employment . 9542—69

Ministry of Finance . . . . . 9569—9626

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—Fifth Report . 9626

Sadhus and Sanyasis (Registration) Bill by Shri Radha Raman—withdrawn 9626—84

Constitution Amendment (Bill) by Shri Raghunath Singh . . . 9685—89

	COLUMNS
Demands for Grants—	
Motion to consider	9685
Business Advisory Committee—	
Seventh Report	9690
Daily Digest	9691—94
No. 30.—*Saturday, 24th August*, 1957.	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 1121 to 1124, 1126, 1127, 1130—1133 to 1138 and 1142 to 1146	9695—9730
Short Notice Question No. 19	9730—33
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 1125, 1128, 1129, 1131, 1132, 1139 to 1141, 1147 to to 1149 and 1151 to 1156	9734—42
Unstarred Questions Nos. 864 to 873	9742—47
Member sworn	9747
Papers laid on the Table	9748—49
Petition *re* Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1957	9750
Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance—	
Accident to Howrah-bound Janta Express	9750—51
Business Advisory Committee—Seventh Report	9751—52
Business of the House	9753
Demands for Grants—	
Ministry of Finance	9753—9876
Appropriation (No 4) Bill, 1957—	
Introduced	9876—86
Motion to consider	9876
Motion to pass	9886
Half-an-hour discussion re Guna Ujjan Rail link	9886—96
Daily Digest	9897—9900

N.B.—The sign + above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Friday, 9th August, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Displaced T. B. Patients

*740. **Shri D. C Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) the amount sanctioned as assistance to displaced T B patients from East Pakistan during 1956-57,

(b) how many patients received regular hospital treatment, and

(c) how many could not be accommodated in hospitals for want of seats?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna). (a) Rs. 25 72 lakhs

(b) 743 patients

(c) 1313 patients

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know in what way those patients who could not get admission in the hospitals were helped?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is not possible to provide hospitalisation for practically every T B patient For those whom we cannot admit in hospitals, we try to give them some aid outside, both to the family as well as to the person concerned

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what was the amount of assistance given in this form to persons who could not get accommodation in the hospitals?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I think, to the family we give Rs 45 per month and to the person who is affected by this disease about Rs 20 It comes to Rs 65 per family

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the hon Minister has received any application or request to the effect that some T B beds should be attached to one hospital in Cooch-Behar so that the East Bengal refugees that are living in North Bengal may be benefited?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If the hon Member is referring to the segregation hospital in Cooch-Behar, I visited it about four or five months ago and request was made to me. but that request has not been endorsed by the State Government

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that there are about 5 lakhs of East Pakistan refugees in Assam, have the Government made any arrangement for segregation hospitals in that State?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: At the moment we have got 670 beds Our idea is to increase the number to 1500. Assam will have its due share.

Economy Measures

†

*742. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Rup Narain:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri M. C. Jain:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Morarka:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Warior:
Shri Yajnik:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Supakar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to take suitable economy measures to cut down its expenditure in certain respects,

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction,

(c) whether it has been decided to set up economy units in all ministries

(d) if so, with what specific instructions, and

(e) the amount of money that would be saved as a result of economy drive?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d) With a view to ensure that the Government's financial and other resources are utilised to the best possible advantage, it was recently decided that each Minister and Secretary should give urgent and continuous attention to the maintenance of efficiency, integrity and economy in the administration To this end, they have been called upon to review the nature, volume and quality of the work at all levels and to take practical steps to remove deficiencies and to effect economies In this task, they will be advised and assisted by the Economy Unit of the Ministry of Finance and Organisation and Methods Division of the Cabinet Secretariat

In pursuance of this decision, all the Ministries and Departments have set up internal machinery in the form of Economy Committees. These Committees are engaged in the scrutiny of the present and projected activities to see whether some of them can be reduced, postponed or abandoned The Committees are also reviewing the levels of expenditure on staff and contingencies, so that revised and more austere standards may be adopted and enforced

Orders have already been issued in all Ministries, directing that no new posts should be created and no existing vacancies filled without the personal approval of the Secretary, and calling upon all concerned to observe the utmost economy in the expenditure on travelling allowances and on items such as furniture, stationery, electricity, telegrams, telephones and the like

(e) It is not possible, at this stage, to give a full estimate of the savings which may be effected as a result of these measures, which are still in progress A statement is, however, placed on the Table of the House to indicate the decisions which have so far been taken in the different Ministries and Departments, and the approximate savings expected [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 110]

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government has any proposal in which the employers drawing Rs 1000 are required to have a voluntary cut of 10 per cent?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Employers?

Shri Radha Raman: Government servants

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: A number of them may have done so It is left to them to do so We cannot impose cuts on anybody

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: How far has this voluntary cut in ministerial salaries impressed upon the department to render efficient service to the

people and pay individual attention in minimising governmental expenditure in construction programmes?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Such good advice is always given

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am not speaking of advice

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not understand hon Member's question Telling them to be good, to behave, etc

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is it a fact that in the debates on the Budget, it has been pointed out by so many Members that over budgeting is taking place, that is, an amount that is allotted in a particular budget is not spent and again the same amount is brought forward for the next year's budget? May I know what action the Government has taken or proposes to take to see that this over-budgeting does take place and suitable ways and means are found to see that an amount that has not been spent is not brought forward in the next year's budget in toto?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a question with which the Finance Minister could deal with more profitably But, I will say this about what is called over-budgeting Let us take the External Affairs Ministry We want a number of new Missions opened They agree and they are provided for Yet, we do not open them under pressure of circumstances Or on the other hand, take defence We just cannot get the things which we want to get They are not available We want them the next year It is not that we do not want them We just cannot get because of difficulties That kind of over-budgeting is inevitable That type of over-budgeting, to put in more money than is really necessary is of a different type which should, of course, be avoided That is a matter of finance

So far as this question of economy is concerned, under stress of circumstances, we do not get something which we want A great measure of economy has been achieved by abandoning projects· big economy by abandoning a project or postponing it will better days For instance, the Ministry of Mines and Fuel and the Department of Iron and Steel have abandoned some projects and thereby, for the moment, saved about Rs 2 crores, Rs 1,87,00,000 This is a kind of economy in the sense that we do not do what we intended to do, because we thought we could postpone

Shri Hem Barua: Is it drilling operation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I believe it includes some drilling somewhere

The other type of economy, the normal type, of course, is seeing that there is no waste, etc That is right approach to this question I do not suppose the House or anybody wants economy to be achieved at the cost of efficiency That is no economy at all That is wasteful Inefficient working is the most wasteful of all Nowadays, there are what might be called scientific methods of computing work, work study methods which, I believe, started originally in the United States in industrial concerns Gradually, they were applied to administrative offices Most countries have adopted them and thereby effected considerable savings with increase of efficiency, just seeing how a particular job can be done more efficiently and with the least energy, if I might say so You can see that in industrial establishments You can see that in higher techniques and all that But it is not so easily visible in administration But it can be done, and it has been done Considerable changes have been made

Even in England, last year, I noticed this in various Departments, I was surprised at the good results of this work-study The work-study method is being adopted by our Methods and Organisation Department It takes time, that is, studying the methods of work and little things such as where a file goes to or not and so on You save time thereby You save waste.

So, these are the various methods which are being adopted

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: The statement laid on the Table refers to economy measures that are being instituted with regard to administration, that is, decrease in the number of posts and so on But, apart from that, I would like to know what measures are being taken to check the large amount that is being spent on travelling allowances of various officers and officials and committees both inside the country and when they go outside.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There can be no precise rule about travelling allowance, except that only unavoidable travelling should be indulged in. Those instructions have been issued As to the results of this, possibly, it may be estimated partly, but on the whole, it cannot be estimated For instance, for people going abroad, we apply a much stricter rule now; in the case of people going abroad, unless it is absolutely necessary, we do not encourge them to go abroad

Internally, each Ministry has to deal with the matter We have told them that they should avoid travelling unless it is really necessary

Shri Mahanty: May I know whether about 40 peons or attendants have been retrenched as a result of the economy measures of the Government of India, in the Central Secretariat?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not give the number, but, of course, a number have been But, as a matter of fact, so far as I know—I speak subject to correction—we do not want normally to retrench people Certainly, we do not retrench any permanent employees even if they are unwanted, we try to find some other place for them So, when we talk about retrenchment, that means that one Ministry is giving them up for the moment, and we have to provide for them elsewhere

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether Government have taken into consideration the recommendation of the Taxation Enquiry Commission to appoint a high-powered body to go into the entire question of economy measures ,without taking these piece-meal decisions as they are taken today?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not see what economic policy has got to do with this matter at all. I do not understand it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Taxation Enquiry Commission have suggested the appointment of a high-powered body to go into expenditure on non-developmental schemes....

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I find that there are a number of hon Members who want to ask supplementaries If the hon. Prime Minister is willing, each hon Member can send one question, and I shall just pass it on to the Prime Minister, and a statement may be laid on the Table of the House

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But I am unable to understand the question I cannot reply to it

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: My question was this The Taxation Enquiry Commission had suggested that a high-powered body should be appointed to go into the question of expenditure on non-developmental schemes, in order to bring about economy in those schemes May I know why Government have not appointed such a body and this matter of economy is being examined Ministry by Ministry?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member did not listen carefully to what I said We have got, first of all, a department of the Cabinet Secretariat, called the Methods and Organisation Department, whose chief function is to be continuously doing this, and doing it, if I may use the word, rather scientifically, to measure the output of work and see how efficiently and how economically it can be done, and also otherwise trying to economise.

Apart from that, what the hon. Member said has actually been done, that is, each Ministry is dealing with this I do not remember what the

Taxation Enquiry Commission said about a commission. But personally, I do not see how a commission, unless the commission itself is a permanent one sitting year after year, looking into the work, and coming and sitting in an office—can give any useful advice

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I find that a number of hon Members are rising to ask supplementaries I have already allowed a sufficient number I can only suggest this much Hon Members who have now risen can pass on to the Secretary or to our office one supplementary each, and I shall try to elicit information and place it on the Table Nothing more can be done

Shri Hem Barua: It is a very important subject

Mr. Speaker: But this is Question Hour, and I have given sufficient time already for this question

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say that I shall gladly, apart from questions, periodically—I do not know what the period may be, either quarterly or half-yearly, whichever is more convenient—lay a statement on the Table as to what this Organisation and Methods Division in the Cabinet Secretariat and the Ministries are doing in these matters

Mr Speaker. I can suggest, because this is the first instance now—periodical statements will be made hereafter—I shall allot one hour after the close of a day suitable to the Prime Minister and the House

Shri Nagi Reddy. At the beginning of every Session

Mr Speaker to explain to the Members here what exactly the process is, and whatever doubts they have may be cleared Hereafter, every quarter, a statement may be made If suitable, I shall find one hour at the end of the day .

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Every day?

Mr. Speaker: No It is not so

In this Session, because we are starting this now, let there be not merely a statement, but let there be a discussion in the House, let there be suggestions What Government are proposing to do may be explained, all doubts may be cleared Thereafter, at the end of each session, a statement may be made, if it is suitable I shall suggest one hour on some day suitable to the Prime Minister

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am always happy to meet any suggestion of yours, may be that I am not expert enough to answer all the questions that might be put to me

Shri Feroze Gandhi. I want to ask a question regarding the Lok Sabha Secretariat adopting some measures of economy I want to ask a question in connection with that, but I do not know whom to ask

Mr. Speaker: He may ask me, but not here, and I shall certainly reply. I can state for the information of the House that when I was in my hometown, as soon as I read about the economy measures and the appeal by the Prime Minister for economising in expenditure, I immediately requested the hon Deputy-Speaker to examine the working of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, and he has been going since then, for nearly a month now, and he is submitting a report Any hon Member might come to me, or approach the Notice Office As soon as I finalise what steps have to be adopted I shall see if any step could be adopted The hon Deputy Speaker has already applied a cut on his own salary, and a number of hon Members also have done likewise

Shri Feroze Gandhi: This is not with regard to that

Mr Speaker: I have given this information, but I could not be cross-examined unfortunately

Shri Feroze Gandhi: This has nothing to do with cross-examination If you just give me half a minute ..

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Per Capita Income in States

*743. **Shri Mahanty:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State governments have tried to work out the estimates of *per capita* income in their respective States; and

(b) if so, the State governments which have compiled the estimates and the results thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes

(b) The Governments of U P, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam have compiled the estimates for certain years The figures are given in the statement placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 111] These are not strictly comparable among themselves and with the estimates for the country as a whole published by the Central Government, owing to differences in concepts, definitions and methods of estimation

Shri Mahanty: In view of the fact that owing to differences in concepts, definitions and methods of estimation, the figures that have been furnished to us in the statement are not comparable, may I know whether the Central Statistical Bureau have taken any steps to standardise the definitions, concepts and methods of estimation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Central Statistical Office is very anxious to do what the hon Member has suggested, because otherwise these statistics are not helpful at all, and they have been pressing the State Governments, and I believe, they have sent them model forms and questionnaires etc. which might be used all over the place

Shri Mahanty: May I know whether it is a fact that the National Development Council had recommended to Government to evolve a set of indicators for a continuous study of the problem of diminishing regional disparity, and is it not a fact that estimation of such *per capita* income State-wise is one of the most important indicators for studying that subject?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Consideration of regional disparity is a conclusion arrived at after looking at the actual figures. One does not study disparity. One studies the facts, and having got the facts, one comes to the conclusion that there is regional disparity

Shri Mahanty: I would like to know whether it is not a fact that the National Development Council had recommended to the Government of India to evolve a set of suitable indicators to study this question, and if the State-wise estimation of *per capita* income is not one of the most important indicators for that. If so, in view of the statement which has now been placed on the Table where we find only five States have made calculations, I would like to know how the Government want to proceed about the matter

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not exactly remember what the National Development Council said, except that they have said—and the Planning Commission have said always—that an attempt should be made to remove as far as possible disparities or to go towards the removal or lessening of it. Our difficulty sometimes is in dealing with the States because this work is done by the States or it can be done by the Central Institute provided the States agree and are prepared to cooperate But sometimes they are not very forthcoming in this matter

Shri V. P. Nayar: The Prime Minister has said that different standards have been applied in computing the *per capita* income in different States I find from the statement that in the case of U P the figure of *per capita* income for 1948-49 was Rs. 249·4, but it dwindled to Rs. 212·7 in 1954-55, that is, in five years the *per capita* income in U.P. has come down by 15 per cent. What is the reason for this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is a large question which I cannot immediately answer.

Shri Tangamani: The Prime Minister has said that State Governments are working out estimates of *per capita* income and five State Governments have computed such income. May we know whether the other State Governments are also working out their *per capita* income and if so, when we will be able to know about them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot precisely say what each State Government is doing, but I think ultimately a satisfactory method will be for the Central Statistical Institute to do it with the co-operation of the States.

Shri Mahanty: I want to put two questions and I shall combine them. The first question is this. We understand from the reply of the Prime Minister that the State Governments are not co-operating with the Government of India in this particular regard. We would like to know which State Governments have not co-operated.

The second question is: Is it a fact that the *per capita* income in some States is much below the national average?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The answer to the second question is that some States are bound to be below the average and some above it. It is obvious. The average is between the two. As regards the second question, I did not mean to imply that there is some kind of active non-co-operation by the State Governments, not that; but sometimes there is lack of appreciation of the importance of something. They are delayed. That kind of thing happens. We want the figures; they also want them.

E.C.A.F.E.

*745. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is fact that the delegates of Japan, Indonesia and India to the fifth meeting of the ECAFE Working Party have agreed to share with one another their technical know-how and research facilities in leather industry; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of this co-operation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The delegates of Japan, Indonesia and India expressed their willingness to share tecnhical know-how and research facilities in leather industry not only with one another but also with other countries of the ECAFE region.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know what is the nature and workout of the machinery of this distribution of technical know-how and how this will be distributed? How many representatives from Japan and Indonesia will come here to explore the possibility of increasing production of the leather industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The idea that was discussed at the ECAFE working party was broadly about policy matters—agreement for technical personnel exchange, exchange of results of various researches done throughout Asia and the training programmes for the leather industry. It does not at this stage involve as to how many technical personnel will be coming and what different nationalities they will comprise.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know what is the amount and value of raw hides exported from India to foreign countries, and the amount and value of finished leather goods imported into this country. Also what is the difference of export and import in relation to the foreign exchange?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This question does not arise out of the original question. But for the information of the hon. Member, I might say that the export value of raw hides and skins tanned or dressed is about Rs. 11 crores, depending on different varieties exported from year to year. Last year it was abouf Rs. 10½ crores. About export of, leather goods they

are not classified as leather, but suitcases, belts and different types of leather goods that are manufactured. The total exports of leather, hides, skin and leather goods comes to Rs 22·5 crores Import of only some special varieties of leather is permitted and is of small amount.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the fact that there is an abundance of raw material in the ECAFE region, with India as one of the important members, this question was discussed and the conference was of the opinion that there is an abundance of potentialities for increasing leather production from raw hides Now from the ECAFE region, all the leather goes out in the shape of raw hides May I know whether in view of the discussion that took place in the conference any decision or any material benefit accrued to us in the shape of any recommendation or otherwise?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About the first part of the rather long question, it is true that most of the exports from this region are in the form of raw hides But it is not true as far as the second part of the concerned, because there are considerable exports of finished goods also As far as the third part is concerned, a lot of technical collaboration is taking place even now Japan, Indonesia and India are the three principal leather producing countries in this region excepting Pakistan It is our desire and also hope that such technical cooperation between these different countries of Asia goes forward and we will have more and more advantage both in the internal production as well as export market through exchange of results of researches and experiments

Shri Joachim Alva: Has Japan offered any list of subjects in which it has mastery in this industry to the ECAFE members?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Such lists are never submitted. It is all known as to which country is better technically equipped in which branch of technical knowledge.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether there has been any increase or decrease in the export of raw hides from India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is on the increase.

Radio Farm Forums

*746. **Shri Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state·

(a) the nature of the Scheme for atarting Radio Farm Forums in the various regions of the country,

(b) whether any scheme has been evolved in Punjab with the co-operation of the State Government, and

(c) if so, when the Farm Forum will start functioning?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr Keskar): (a) The scheme for the extension of Radio Farm Forum programmes to the various States on the lines of the experimental scheme worked out from the Poona Station in 1956 is under consideration of the Government of India

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know what is the reason for not starting this scheme in other parts of the country, as it was stated in the assessment report prepared by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences on the experimental UNESCO-AIR farm forum programme carried out in Poona that it showed a lot of success?

Dr Keskar. The reason for having it only in one station is that this experimental programme was carried out in co-operation with UNESCO as a first experiment, and as it was being done in co-operation with the Tata Institute They found it more convenient to have it at Poona. But

the experiment proved a thorough success and that is the reason why they have pursued the matter and in co-operation with the Ministry of Community Development, it has now been decided to have it in every State.

Shri Ranga: Has any effort been made to organise, as in Canada, farm forum radio clubs of those people who would be listening in, and then distributing among them scripts giving an outline of the subject that is going to be discussed and so on?

Dr. Keskar: I would not be able to say exactly whether clubs on the lines mentioned by the hon Member are being run, but the area where the farm forum programme was carried out in Poona is being continued The farmers like it so much that we felt it would be a pity to stop it It is being continued there. I will enquire and find out whether clubs on the lines suggested are being maintained there

N.E.F.A.

*747. **Shri S. C Samanta:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken during the First Five-Year Plan to preserve the unique cultural and social pattern of the tribal people in the North East Frontier Agency areas, and

(b) how far the qualified tribal personnel have been drawn into the administration?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) One of the primary objects of the development plans for NEFA is to preserve the cultural and the social pattern of the tribal people and to encourage them to develop according to their genius To achieve this objective, the following steps were taken during the period of the First Five Year Plan:

(i) As far as possible, local tribal dialects were used as the medium of instruction in schools.

(ii) Text books were prepared in tribal dialects. These text books included subjects such as the geography of tribal areas, their history, their folklore and songs.

(iii) Encouragement was given to the celebration of the tribal festivals, while tribal songs, dances and games formed a part of the curriculum of the schools

(iv) Schemes were introduced for the training of tribal people in their own arts and crafts.

(v) A NEFA museum was established to stimulate pride in tribal art and culture to promote its development.

(b) Qualified tribal personnel in the NEFA are being appointed in the different branches of the Administration and at different levels according to their suitability and availability. In all appointments, efforts are made to give preference to the NEFA tribals

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many persons were recruited under the Indian Frontier Administrative Service and whether they have any acquaintance with the tribal languages that are prevalent in NEFA?

Shri J N Hazarika: So far as my information goes, no tribal has been appointed to the Indian Frontier Administrative Service, and those who have been appointed to the service from outside are learning the tribal dialects and languages and their customs etc

Shri S. C. Samanta: Last year a party of tribal representatives was invited to the Republic Day Demonstrations in Delhi May I know whether it is a solitary feature or whether they will be invited every year to show their feats?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It was not last year only. I

believe every year since these functions were started on the Republic Day, a contingent has come from the NEFA.

Shri Hem Barua: Besides exhibiting these tribal cultural items as museum pieces during the Republic Day celebrations, do Government propose to institute Folk Art Museums in those areas and encourage cultural exchanges between the plains and the Hills and adopt other measures so that this culture is not destroyed by the automobile civilisation of the plains?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru I do not know what the hon Member means by museum pieces A museum piece is something which is dead and gone There is more life in these things than in most other things that I see in India They are vitally living full of exuberance and it has been one of the amazing things in India in the last 5 or 6 years The revival of folk art, folk dancing, folk singing is one of the most promising features Who would put folk dancing in a museum I do not know maybe somewhere, or folk dancing The hon Member is probably thinking of some limited form or maybe of something which may be exhibited It is not a matter for a museum

The hon Member also said something about cultural exchanges between the plains and the hills One of the major exchanges is that they are coming here to Delhi They have this experience But I am rather anxious, if I may say so with all humility, to avoid cultural exchanges between the plains and the hills My reason is that certainly the hill people suffer by that exchange, normally, not always Because the plains people take their mill economy there with their culture they take various other things and they replace the too fine artistic woven products there with some cheap mill-made goods and very cheap things, and spoil the whole artistic background and the handicrafts of these people

Shri Hem Barua: When I said museum pieces, I meant that the attitude is like that We want to preserve them like that These people are invited to the Republic Day Celebrations and they are demonstrated here. But I want those items to be preserved and enriched by co-operation and encouragement. That is what I meant.

Mr Speaker: There has been a tendency to utilise the Question Hour for the purpose of expressions of opinion or condemnation of the activities of Government Hon Members can choose suitable opportunities There are many opportunities when Government action can be criticised I was also thinking of asking the hon Member to withdraw the expression 'museum pieces' It is a bad reflection During Question Hour hon Members ought not to use their opportunities for making such remarks or comments against Government They have many opportunities for that But here they must only elicit facts They may not even give suggestions It is not the occasion for giving suggestions Therefore, I will strictly enforce hereafter the principle that only single questions with very few words confined to eliciting facts—not even giving opinions or suggestions—will be allowed on the floor of the House No suggestions for changing the policy and all that can be made

Shri Mahanty: May I know whether it is a fact that a U K-born anthropologist, Dr Verrier Elwin, is associated with the NEFA Administration so far as this cultural anthropology is concerned? If so, may I know if there is a paucity of Indian anthropologists in this country to fulfil that role?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Prof Elwin is associated and is likely to continue to be associated We have Indian anthropologists in various places I do not know what the questioner means Is it an objection to Dr, Elwin because he is a non-Indian? We do not accept that also

Shri Ranga: He is an Indian; he has married a tribal lady

Shri Jaipal Singh: Dr. Elwin is now an Indian. My question is, is the special officer who is otherwise designated as the Special Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes in any way associated with what is happening with the programme in NEFA, either enriching the NEFA administration or he being enriched by the NEFA administration?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Inevitably he is associated. I could not give details. As a matter of fact, the Chief representative, No. 2 there, is a tribal gentleman who represents him there and works with the tribes and they have got institutions, schools etc. So, they must come into intimate contact.

Export of Indian Diesel Engines and Power Driven Pumps

*748. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to build any export markets for Indian diesel engines and power-driven pumps; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix. II, annexure No 112]

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the production of power-driven pumps is enough to meet our requirements at an economic price?

Shri Satish Chandra: Production of certain types is more than the requirements in the country and there is export also

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the reply to the later part of my question? Whether the power-driven pumps are available at economic prices to the cultivator?

Shri Satish Chandra: I could not catch the last words. To the cultivator?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is it meant for then?

Shri Ranga: Is the price within the reach of the peasant?

Shri Satish Chandra: The prices are quite competitive with the foreign pumps.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the price of a pumping set?

Shri Satish Chandra: The pumping sets vary enormously in sizes. One may be driven by a 3 h.p. engine and another by a 40 h.p. engine.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: He can give an idea.

Mr. Speaker: For both?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh He says that the prices vary with the different types. What is the price of 3 h p set and what is the price of 5 h p set?

Shri Satish Chandra:, We are at present concerned with exports only.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Unless and until it is available in the country to meet the requirements of the people, what is the use of exporting it?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): For export also it is manufactured inside the country. It is not that we are stinting the country and exporting outside. It is necessary at times also to send our goods outside even with some difficulty. Moreover, it helps us to send our commodities outside and to make them better here

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I wanted the price of any one of the pumps.

Shri Morarji Desai: If a separate question is tabled, all prices will be given.

Shri Kasliwal: I believe there is an export promotion council for light engineering goods. May I know what steps it has taken for increasing exports of these engines to the countries in South-East Asia?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Export Promotion Council has studied this matter in great detail. It sent a questionnaire to our commercial representatives in 24 countries in Asia and Africa and has collected a lot of material on the basis of which it has come to certain conclusions. Those are being further studied in consultation with the development council and the manufacturers.

Shri Ranga: Are there any imports of the diesel engines and power-driven pumps also?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): When my hon colleague said about pumps, he referred to only some varieties We are importing pumps to the value of about Rs 2 crores and diesel engines to the value of about eight crores a year..

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to him, he tabled the question, he will be given an opportunity at the end

Shri Anthony Pillai: May I know if the Government is considering the banning of exports so that the prices for the domestic consumer may come down?

Shri Manubhai Shah: May I elaborate it a little? These are really in the nature of token exports The total value of export last year of diesel engines was of the order of Rs 2,77,000 and the export of pumps was estimated to cost about Rs 1,24,000. We are really creating consumer preference, particularly in the Middle-East and African countries for our goods and it does not cut across local requirements or the needs of imports of such things.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister just now stated that the Government was importing pump sets costing about Rs. 2 crores annually as it is not selling at an economic price. It is given in the statement that eleven show rooms are going to be opened in different capitals of foreign countries. How is this consistent with the statement given in reply to question No. 742 regarding the economy measures?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is going away from one question to another.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I will explain, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow him to explain, we are just going far away from the main question.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is a simple question It is not available here

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this question.

Educated Unemployed

*749. **Pandit D N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to extend the training of educated unemployed in basic crafts to other States than Kerala and West Bengal, and

(b) if so the names of the States where it is proposed to be extended?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b) It is presumed that the reference is to Work and Orientation Centres. In addition to Kerala and West Bengal, a third Centre has been sanctioned for Delhi also. These Centres are experimental in character. Extension to other States will depend on the results achieved in these projects.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know what assistance does the Government propose to give to such trained persons? Or, is there any possibility of their being absorbed in the Government?

Shri L. N. Mishra: As the hon. Member is aware these centres are primarily meant for improving the self-employment capacity of the trainees and no guarantee is given regarding placements in life. However, the Government has undertaken to make some placements of trainees in fields in which shortages occur and secondly secure for them Government assistance in the form of loans, etc for starting small-scale industries, either individually or in co-operatives

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know, whether apart from these three centres, Government has any scheme to provide jobs to educated unemployed and if so, its nature?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I will refer the hon Member to the report of the Planning Commission wherein it has been said that the various Ministries are responsible for providing jobs to the unemployed. So far as specific projects are concerned, besides these, some production centres have been started by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry In the State of Kerala two centres have been started already They are planning to start thirteen more production centres for the year 1956-57 and in all thirty-three centres are to be started.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know the approximate number of educated unemployed being trained in these three centres and may I also know whether the Government has fixed a target of educated unemployed to be trained in this sort of crafts in basic schools.

Shri L. N. Mishra: 250 people are to be trained in each centre. So far as providing jobs to the educated unemployed is concerned, that is a different question. I could refer the hon. Member to the report of the Planning Commission where he will find that we propose to provide jobs for one million educated unemployed for the whole Plan, plus 2·4 lakhs as a result of retirements and replacements and 2 lakhs in the private sector. The total is 14·4 lakhs.

Dr. K. B. Menon: In view of the statement made by Shri Ghosh in Poona, may I know whether the Government proposes to convert many high schools into multi-purpose schools and give vocational training?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The multi-purpose high schools are already going on But, I am not sure about this scheme—whether the multi-purpose schools will be covered by this scheme.

Shri P. K. Deo: What is the incidence of the educated unemployed in Orissa? May I know if the Government would extend the scheme to that State also?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I may require notice.

Shri Ranga: May I know if any effort is being made to give some preference to the educated unemployed people hailing from the hereditary classes of people who have been doing or following these crafts? Most of whom are depressed classes.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The selection is made by a committee wherein non-officials also are represented and the representatives of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and some local authorities are also represented therein. The State Governments are primarily responsible for the selection of trainees for these schools

Shri Ranga: That gives no answer to my question I asked whether any preference was given to the people hailing from the communities which practised these crafts.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I do not think any special preference is given.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know the number of persons trained in these centres?

Shri Ranga: I wanted to know whether the educated unemployed belonging to or hailing from these classes are given any preference.

Mr. Speaker: There is no such preference; he has said so.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have already replied to this question, this was asked by Shri Thimmaiah. About 250 people are trained in each of these centres.

Development of Khadi and Village Industries

*750. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission has entered into any arrangement with the Ministry of Community Development in regard to the development of Khadi and Village Industries in National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks;

(b) if so, the details of the arrangements, and

(c) what progress has been made by khadi and village industries in National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks under this arrangement during the First Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The details of the arrangements are:

(i) The training of Block Level Extension Officers and Village Level workers is the responsibility of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission The selection of trainees is made in consultation with the project staff of the Ministry of Community Development.

(ii) The Commission is responsible for the opening of parishramalayas (training-cum-production centres for the Ambar charkha programme) in the 28 pilot project areas.

(iii) The Commission sanctions funds for the development of khadi and village industries in the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks

(iv) To ensure proper coordination the Commission used to be represented on the Central Action Committee and is represented on its successor body, the Co-ordination Committee for Small Industries. The Community Projects undertake presented on the State Action Committee which will now be replaced by the State Co-ordination Committees for Small Industries

(v) Representatives of the Commission and the Ministry of Community Projects undertake joint tours of the States and in particular, of the 28 pilot projects for examining the possibilities of introducing various schemes relating to these industries and for securing co-ordination in the work of their local staff

(c) Copies of the report of the progress in regard to development of khadi and village industries in the Community Project areas in the year 1956-57 are available in the Library of Parliament

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: It is a pretty long answer.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may reserve her supplementaries to some other day.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We have done only seven or eight questions today.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is equally vehement when I cut short the answer and ask it to be placed on the Table, they do not have a settled view in this matter In some cases, I do not want but they want it to be answered here Now the hon Members will read it and then come to the House prepared

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I would like to know whether there is any proposal under the scheme to set up co-operative societies in the community development blocks

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Both consumer and producer?

Shri Kanungo: No, it is mainly producer The idea is that all multi-purpose projects in the area may take over the work of production and distribution

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether one of the development functions of the Khadi Board is to take khadi cloth to mills for dyeing?

Mr Speaker: That question was put some time ago

Shri Kanungo: That does not arise out of this question which deals with only project areas

Motor Transport Workers

*751. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state

(a) whether any demand has been made by the workers in the Motor Transport Industry in India for a 7 or 8 hour steering duty for drivers, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Suggestions have been received that the working hours for transport workers in general should be fixed at 7 or 8 hours

(b) These are being considered by a tripartite Committee set up to finalise the draft legislation for transport workers.

Shri V. P. Nayar Is it not a fact that the ILO Convention of motor transport workers held sometime in 1938 or 1939, and of which India was a party, had fixed steering duty at eight hours and, if so, why is it that we have not implemented that decision so far?

Shri Abid Ali: That also is under the consideration of the committee

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government have fixed any limit on the steering duty of drivers employed in Government-owned buses like the Delhi Transport buses, and cars attached to the various Ministries?

Shri Abid Ali: The steering duty hours are fixed according to the existing Motor Vehicles Act

Shri T B Vittal Rao May I know when this legislation will come before the House, in view of the fact that this Expert Committee which was appointed some months ago has met only once and the Chairman of the Committee is very busy otherwise?

Shri Abid Ali: No. Sir he is very much active so far as this particular section of the job is concerned The Committee, I hope, will be able to submit its report within three months

Shri V. P. Nayar. May I know whether the Government are aware that in the absence of any legislation restricting steering duty hours the drivers of taxi cars are obliged to do steering duty for 16 hours a day?

Shri Abid Ali: Taxi drivers are working on contract basis, mostly

Pakistan Prime Minister's speeches

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*752 { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** **Shri R. S. Lal:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state

(a) whether authentic reports of the speeches delivered by the Prime Minister of Pakistan during his recent tour in U.S.A., especially of such of them in which reference was made

to the problems of Kashmir and Canal Water dispute are available with the Government of India;

(b) whether study of these has revealed that uncalled for charges have been made and aspersions cast on the Government of India;

(c) what specific steps have been taken to counteract the wrong impressions created by such references in the minds of American people;

(d) whether in view of above, the Indian Ambassador in U.S.A. has asked for the clarification of U.S. Government attitude on Kashmir and Indus Water dispute; and

(e) if so, what clarification has been given?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Most of the reports of these speeches in the possession of Government have been taken from the Pakistan Press. These may be presumed to be authentic.

(b) Yes. Many of the statements made by the Prime Minister of Pakistan have no relation to fact or reality.

(c) The Indian standpoint on various Indo-Pakistan issues is being continuously presented with the customary dignity and decorum. We do not think that there is any need for us to depart from our normal standards of behaviour in this matter.

(d) and (e). Our Ambassador in the United States saw the Secretary of State and clarified various matters. The talk was confidential and it would not be in the public interest to disclose what transpired.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the statements issued on behalf of the Government of India refuting these charges are given publicity in the newspapers of the United States of America to the extent that those speeches receive publicity there?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I cannot immediately say how much publicity it got and to what extent. I have not seen all those newspapers.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the U.S. Government authorities have at any time or place suggested to the Prime Minister of Pakistan not to indulge in such speeches with regard to a friendly country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How am I to answer that, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Whether any mild protest has been made; that is what the hon. Member wants to know.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know whether the Government is aware of the terrible massacre of Baramulla, one of the strongest points in India's case against Kashmir, and what steps have Government taken to propagandize this terrible episode wherein foreign nuns were molested and ravaged, and also to get the statements of these foreign nuns regarding the atrocities of the raiders attested and keep them in their armoury before they are transferred or they leave India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think, Sir, a number of statements were taken ten years ago. I cannot remember whose statements were taken but there is no doubt that many statements were taken and they appeared in the Press.

Shri Bimal Ghose: With regard to the canal water dispute, I would like to know what the position is with regard to Pakistan's acceptance of the World Bank's proposal.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is a very big question, and I can hardly answer it as a supplementary. I take it that my colleague will deal with this matter when it is raised.

Mr. Speaker: The question here only relates to the speeches.

Shri Bimal Ghose: There were speeches, not by the Prime Minister but by other Ministers that it was accepted with certain modifications—some say it did not go far beyond the World Bank's proposals, and some others say it did. We want to know what were the modifications.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Broadly, if I may say so, the question is not free from difficulty—I mean to say, my answering that question—because while accepting something certain conditions and other things are attached, which have to be examined carefully how far they come in the way of full acceptance.

The difficulty, if I may say so, in regard to these speeches is that the Prime Minister of Pakistan has, well, not adhered to our knowledge of geography. It is something which is quite extraordinary. The Prime Minister says that most of these rivers rise in Kashmir. As a matter of fact, they don't. I do not know, except for one, Jhelum, which rises in Kashmir, others rise in Tibet or India. There are various other statements which seem to indicate that he may have got somewhat confused as to where the Himalayas are.

Import of Raw Films

***754. Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have removed raw film from the list of "Open General Licences";

(b) whether there is any limit imposed on the import of raw films; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In terms of the import policy for the current quarter July-September, 1957 Raw films falling under S. No. 116/IV of the I.T.C. Schedule can be licensed on an *ad-hoc* basis.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether a Government nominee is to be entrusted with the work of distributing raw films under the Essential Commodities Act?

Shri Satish Chandra: Under this Act all stock-holders, whether individuals or firms, are required to declare their stocks and submit periodical returns about sales and further imports. No man is to be appointed to take charge of the stocks.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government has calculated the requirements of film raw materials required by the Indian film industry and, if so, may I know how, when the import has been stopped to such an extent, the Government propose to meet the shortfall?

Shri Satish Chandra: Import has not been stopped completely. Licences are issued on an *ad-hoc* basis to actual users. In fact, many commitments have been entered into before this period and the entire question shall be reviewed before the next licensing period.

Shri Damani: May I know what are the prospects of manufacturing raw films in our country?

Shri Satish Chandra: A project is being considered. It has been said in answer to several other questions that we are negotiating with an East German firm about the possibilities of manufacturing raw films in this country.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Just now the hon. Deputy Minister said that we are negotiating with East German firms for the manufacture of raw films in this country. May I know whether they have submitted any project report and, if so, may I know the total estimated cost involved in this project.

Shri Satish Chandra: An initial project report has been received from a firm in East Germany, and the estimated capital cost is expected to be a little over Rs. 6·5 crores.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Canteens in Mines

*741. **Shri Matin:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the average cost of a canteen project as approved by the Chief Inspector of Mines;

(b) whether any quota of iron, steel and cement has been earmarked under the Second Five-Year Plan for the erection of mine canteens;

(c) whether Government prior to framing Rule 64 of the Mines Rules, 1955, ascertained that labourers in mining areas really want canteens; and

(d) whether Government have received and rejected any application from the Coal Industry for an amendment of Rule 64 of the Mines Rules, 1955 in connection with the compulsory establishment of canteens in mines employing more than 250 persons?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The cost of a canteen varies from Rs. 10,500 to Rs. 35,300 depending upon the size.

(b) No.

(c) The draft rules were published for criticism and no objections were then received from workers' organisations regarding provision of canteens.

(d) No.

Tea Plantation Employers

*744. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether in certain tea plantations employers adopt the practice of dismissing and turning out of the garden all the members of a family employed in the garden if the head of that family happens to be dismissed;

(b) if so, the areas where such practice is most rampant; and

(c) whether it is proposed to bring forward any legislation to ban such practice?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). According to available information, the practice exists in West Bengal only.

(c) No. However, the Government of West Bengal have advised planters to stop this practice.

मलाया में स्वतन्त्रता दिवस समारोह

*७५३ श्री राज बहादुर : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मलाया में स्वतन्त्रता दिवस ३१ अगस्त, १९५७ को मनाया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में भारत की ओर से कौन-कौन से प्रतिनिधि भाग ले रहे हैं?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री जो० मा० हजारिका) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) श्री एस० के० पाटिल, सिंचाई तथा बिजली मंत्री, और श्री सादत अली खां, संसदीय सचिव भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व करेंगे और इन समारोहों में भाग लेंगे।

Indian Films in Foreign Markets

*755. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Indian films have favourable market prospects in Iraq and other Middle East countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Our Commercial Secretary in Iraq and the Indian Goodwill Trade Mission which visited Middle Eastern countries during the year 1954-55 have

both observed that a good market can be built up for Indian films in the countries in this Region.

Workers in Iron Ore and Gold Mines

*756. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the provisions of Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 to the workers in the Iron Ore and Gold Mines; and

(b) if so, when the same will be enforced?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes

(b) With effect from the 30th November, 1957

Power Alcohol Industry

*757. **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the *ad-hoc* Committee on power alcohol industry under Dr. A. Nagaraja Rao has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what recommendations have been accepted and implemented by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Committee on Power Alcohol are under consideration.

गंगाखादर पुनर्वास योजना

*७५८. **श्री का० ना० पाण्डे :** क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत सरकार ने गंगाखादर की पुनर्वास योजना पर कितना रुपया व्यय किया है;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने व्यक्ति बसाये जा चुके है ,

(ग) उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति अब भी वहां रह रहे है और कितने व्यक्तियों ने उस बस्ती को छोड़ दिया और क्यों; और

(घ) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी भूमि खेती के काम में लाई जाने वाली थी और इस समय कितने एकड़ भूमि में काश्त हो रही है?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) से (घ) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी .

Ceramic Industry

*759. **Shri Awasthi:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has recommended the inclusion of the ceramic industry to the schedule of the Minimum Wages Act; and

(b) if not, whether Govrernment are considering the question of including the ceramic industry to the schedule of the Minimum Wages Act?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Salt Production

*760. **Shri Rajagopala Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the target for the production of salt from Andhra coast during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any programme has been included or contemplated to bring additional area under salt production from Naupada area in Srikakulam district; and

(c) whether Government have received any such request from the Co-operative Societies in Andhra for bringing in additional area for salt production?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Targets for the increased production of salt have not been fixed on the basis of each region.

(b) All Central Government land in the Naupada area in Srikakulam district suitable for salt production has already been leased out. For lease of any other land in the area, the prospective salt producers should approach the State Government or private owners to whom such land may belong.

(c) No, Sir.

Handloom Cess Fund

***761. Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions have been made to Government to render financial help from the Handloom Cess Fund to weavers outside the co-operative field; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon by Government or the All India Handloom Board?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Standing Committee of the All India Handloom Board appointed a Sub-Committee to go into the question of assistance from the Cess Fund to weavers outside the Co-operative fold. The recommendations of the Handloom Board on the report of the Sub-Committee are still awaited.

अपहृत स्त्रियों की प्राप्ति

*७६२. श्री ह० च० शर्मा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक कितनी अपहृत भारतीय स्त्रियां प्राप्त हुई हैं और उनके रिश्तेदारों को सौंप दी गई हैं;

(ख) अपहृत व्यक्तियों की प्राप्ति के बारे में २८ जुलाई, १९५६ को कराची में हुए सम्मेलन में किये गये निर्णय के परिणामस्वरूप जो दो वरिष्ठ पदाधिकारियों की संयुक्त तथ्य अन्वेषण समिति बनी थी क्या उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी है; और

(ग) अपहृत व्यक्तियों के बारे में जानकारी देने वाले व्यक्तियों को इनाम के तौर पर अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि दी जा चुकी है?

इस्पात, खान और इंधन मंत्री (सरदार इ.सं सिंह) : (क) ६ दिसम्बर १९४७ से ३० जून १९५७ तक की अवधि में १९४६ भारतीय अपहृत लोग पाकिस्तान से प्राप्त हुए जिनमें से ८९८९ व्यक्ति उनके रिश्तेदारों को सौंप दिए गए और ४७२ विभिन्न पुनर्वास सदनों (रिहेबीलिटेशन होम्स) को भेज दिए गए। ४७२ में वे कुछ लोग भी शामिल हैं जिन्हें उनके रिश्तेदारों को सौंप देने के बाद पुनर्वास सदनों में भेज दिया गया है।

(ख) अभी नहीं।

(ग) ७,४४९ रुपये।

Accident in Manganese Mine, Mysore

***762. Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a tragic accident recently in one of the small manganese mines in Mysore which resulted in a wholesale burial of five or more labourers;

(b) whether any action was taken by Government in this respect; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The only fatal accident that took place recently in the manganese mines in Mysore was the one that occurred on the 22nd January, 1957 in Medadakera manga-

nese mines resulting in the death of 4 workers.

(b) and (c). The Chief Inspector of Mines has instituted criminal proceedings against the owner, agent and manager of the mine and the result is awaited.

Central Labour Institute, Bombay

*764. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Labour Institute built by Government in Bombay is to be demolished;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what would be the actual loss to Government by the demolition?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The construction of the building was stopped when the extension of the Santa Cruz runway was proposed.

(c) About Rs. 6 lakhs.

Central Public Works Department

*765. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news published on page 3, col. 6 of The *Hindustan Times* dated the 25th July, 1957 in respect of the Central Public Works Department furniture lying in open and soaked in rain; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Asoka K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 113].

Cycle Rims

*766. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total demand for Cycle rims in the country which is met by (i) large scale Industry, (ii) small scale units;

(b) the names of the units which manufacture these rims in the country and how these products are distributed; and

(c) whether large scale units are still permitted to import this item?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 114].

Dhulia Infirmary

*767. **Shri U. L. Patil:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many families are there in Dhulia Infirmary;

(b) from what places these families have been brought;

(c) whether it is a fact that doles have been put off in the case of some families; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 153.

(b) Kalyan Camp, Kolhapur, Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Nasik, Adipur, Kopri Colony and Dhulia Colony.

(c) and (d). Yes; the reasons being that they were either no longer eligible to get cash doles or they were able-bodied and had been trained to earn a living outside.

Second Five Year Plan

*768. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. K. B. Menon:
Pandit M. B. Bhargava:
Shri Rup Narain:
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the Second Five Year Plan during the first year;

(b) the various sources for financing of the Plan and their variations from the original estimates; and

(c) the deficit financing of the Plan resorted to during the first year?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) According to 'revised estimates' the total expenditure on the plan in 1956-57 works out at Rs. 761 crores.

(b) and (c). Of the total of Rs. 761 crores, Rs. 427 crores is estimated to have been financed from taxation, railway profits, loans and other capital receipts and Rs. 63 crores from external assistance. The deficit financing for the year is estimated at Rs. 271 crores. In the Plan as it was released in May 1956 estimates of resources for individual years of the plan had not been worked out; no year by year comparison is, therefore, possible.

Forge-Foundry

*769. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether negotiations for establishing a forge-foundry have been completed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): In view of the decision to revise and expand this project to meet the requirements of the heavy machine building plant to be set up with the collaboration of the U.S.S.R., it has become necessary to entertain revised offers from the firms concerned and these are under consideration.

Pakistan Military Base near Jammu Border

*770. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the Pakistan Government is establishing a big military base near Jammu border?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): According to information, Pakistan is setting up a military base near Kharian in the district of Gujrat, adjoining the western border of Jammu.

Use of Timber in Government Constructions

*771. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has any programme for the substitution of non-conventional varieties of timber in the place of teak, sal and other special types of conventional timber for use in Government's constructions; and

(b) how much of conventional timber is being saved, if any, by such substitution?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Devpuri Colony

*772. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given to builders from Rehabilitation Funds for constructing Devpuri colony in Meerut (U.P.) for displaced persons;

(b) whether the quarters in Devpuri colony have been allotted to refugees; and

(c) whether the quarters have been sold to these refugees against their claims?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was advanced as loan by the Government of U.P. to Messrs B. D. Gupta

and Brothers for the construction of houses and shops for displaced persons in Meerut.

(b) Yes.

(c) Though the exact details are still awaited from the State Government, from the records available with us it appears that the quarters are being sold to the allottees (displaced persons). In the case of claimants, the cost is being adjusted against their claims. Non-claimants are required to pay the price in cash.

Indian Delegation to China

*773. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the delegation of three members led by Shri Pitamber Pant to study the Chinese economy has submitted any report to the Government of India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No, Sir. The delegation conducted studies in China in connection with planning work being done at the Indian Statistical Institute on behalf of the Planning Commission and the material collected has been supplied to the Institute.

हस्तिनापुर नगर

*७७४. **श्री का० ना० पांडे :** क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हस्तिनापुर नगर में एक कताई मिल और एक चीनी मिल स्थापित करने के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) हस्तिनापुर के जिन निवासियों ने स्वयं मकान बनाने शुरू कर दिये हैं उनको सरकार क्या सुविधायें दे रही है?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) हस्तिनापुर में एक चीनी मिल स्थापित करने की योजना चौकि एक उद्योगपति से प्राप्त हुई है, विचाराधीन है। कताई मिल के लिए एक निजि उद्योगपति को लाईसेंन्स दिया गया है, लेकिन उस ने हाल ही में इस योजना को चलाने में भी असमर्थता प्रकट की है। किसी दूसरे उद्योगपति को ढूंढने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

(ख) अपने मकान स्वयं बनाने की सुविधाओं के लिए हस्तिनापुर के निवासियों से भारत सरकार के पास कोई प्रार्थना नहीं आई।

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

*775. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grants of loans given to different States for Low-Income Group Housing Scheme have been fully utilised by the States for 1956-57; and

(b) if not, the names of the States which have not been able to spend the sum allotted?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Against the allocated amount of Rs. 6.78 crores, a sum of Rs. 6.33 crores was actually drawn by various States Union Territories. A statement showing amounts allocated to and drawn by each State/Union Territory is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 115.]

(b) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and certain Union Territories did not fully utilise the allocated amounts.

अम्बर चर्खा

७७६. **श्री राम शंकर लाल :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५७-५८ में उत्तर प्रदेश को कितने अम्बर चर्खे दिये गये; और

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के अकाल पीड़ितों पूर्वी जिले में कितने अम्बर चर्खे बांटने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) चालू वर्ष में अभी तक उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये ३०,००० अम्बर चर्खे दिये गये है ।

(ख) मालूम हुआ है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अभी तक किसी भी जिले को अकाल पीड़ित घोषित नहीं किया है। किसी खास इलाके में अम्बर चरखों का बांटना बहुत सी बातों पर निर्भर होता है, जैसे कि चरखे की मांग होना और ऐसे आदमी मिल सकना जो अम्बर चरखे चलाने की ट्रेनिंग लेने को राजी हों ।

Compensation to Displaced Persons

*777. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been paid compensation out of the claimants from West Pakistan who applied for the same during the period from the 1st May to the 31st July, 1957; and

(b) the number of applications that are still pending?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The last date for receiving applications for the payment of compensation to displaced persons from West Pakistan was 26th September, 1955. Only those cases were admitted after that date in which the delay was condoned. The number of fresh applications filed during the months of May and June, 1957 was only 157. Delay was condoned in 17 cases. 7 were rejected and 133 are under examination. In none of the 17 cases in which delay was condoned could compensation have been paid since they were only recently registered and have still to be processed. The figures for the month of July, 1957, are not yet available.

Fixation of Priority of Plan Projects

*778. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state whether in order to fix priorities a particular project will have to get the approval of the Planning Commission even in its formative stage?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): The accepted procedure is for the Planning Commission to be consulted on the selection of projects at as early a stage as possible.

Mica Products

*779. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any products required for Industries in India are made in India from Mica; and

(b) if so, the annual worth of such products?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The more important products are Mica powder, Micanite flexible sheets, moulding sheets, Hard sheets, Commutator sheets, Mica folium, Micanite tapes and Condenser films.

(b) The approximate value of the output of these products is Rs. 2,55,000 per annum.

Manganese Mines, Mysore

*517. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether and if so, how many of the manganese mines in Mysore are ordered to be closed down;

(b) whether educated youngmen with qualifications in mining metallurgy both from the Mysore Uni-

versity and the Occupational Institute, Bangalore are available for appointment as managers of mines; and

(c) whether representations have been received from Mine Owners Association requesting relaxation of Rules for the appointment of managers and if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No such order of closure has come to our notice.

(b) For appointment as mine managers practical experience in mining is an essential qualification. Probably the required, number of persons with such qualification is not available locally.

(c) Yes. They are being looked into.

Press inside the Rashtrapati Bhavan

570. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government press was removed to some other place inside the Rashtrapati Bhavan and was again moved back to its original place in the first quarter of the calendar year 1957;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the amount incurred on account of shifting and reshifting the Press?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The existing accommodation was found unsuitable and the Press was temporarily shifted to another place, pending construction of a suitable building. This proposal was subsequently dropped as a measure of economy and *status quo* restored.

(c) Rs. 11,352.

नस्ली सांड

५७१. श्री वाजपेयी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन् १९५४–५५, १९५५–५६ और १९५६–५७ में किस किस देश को कितनी संख्या में किस किस मूल्य के सांडों का भारत से निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) उसे अवधि में कितनी संख्या मे और कितने मूल्य के सांडों का किस किस देश से आयात हुआ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मुरारजी देसाई) : (क) एक विवरण साथ में नत्थी है जिसमें बताया गया है कि कितने सांडों के निर्यात की अनुमति दी गयी [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ११६]। इनके वास्तविक निर्यात और मूल्य आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) जानकारी उपलब्ध नही है।

पूर्वी जर्मनी से व्यापार

५७२. श्री सूरज पाण्डे : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत वर्ष पूर्वी जर्मनी से कितना माल मंगाया गया और उसका क्या ब्यौरा है?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मुरारजी देसाई) : एक विवरण साथ में नत्थी है, जिसमें पूर्वी जर्मनी से १९५६ में मंगाये गये माल के आंकड़े दिये गये हैं। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ११७]

Industries in Bombay State

573. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the new industries proposed to be established in the Bombay State

during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether Government have received any proposals from the Government of Bombay in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 118].

Indian Embassy, Washington

574. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 481 on the 30th May, 1957 and state:

(a) the actual expenditure incurred on the Indian Ambassador's office, Washington, during 1956-57, if the accounts have since been closed;

(b) the total number of employees in that Embassy; and

(c) how many officers in that Embassy are paid more than Rs. 2,000 per mensem?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The expenditure on the Indian Embassy, Washington is debited to different grants controlled by various Ministries. In respect of 1956-57 a total expenditure of Rs. 28,31,949 has been booked so far in the Departmental books against the grant controlled by the Ministry of External Affairs and includes expenditure on the main Chancery and Information Services. As the accounts for the year 1956-57 have not been finally closed, it is not possible to furnish firm figures as some book adjustments are likely to be effected before the accounts are closed.

(b) 90 (Chancery 66 and Information Services 24).

(c) Three officers draw more than Rs. 2,000 p.m. as basic pay. Including foreign allowance, however, 10 officers draw total emoluments exceeding Rs. 2,000 p.m.

Indian Embassy in Peking

575. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the Indian Embassy in Peking during 1956-57;

(b) the total number of employees in that Embassy;

(c) how many of these officers are paid more than Rs. 2,000 per mensem;

(d) whether there has been any increase in the expenditure of that year as compared to the previous years; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The expenditure on the Indian Embassy in Peking is debited to two grants controlled by External Affairs/Defence Ministries. In respect of 1956-57 a total expenditure of Rs. 19,15,151 has been booked so far in the departmental books against the grant controlled by the Ministry of External Affairs and includes expenditure on the main Chancery and Information Services. As the accounts for the year 1956-57 have not been finally closed, it is not possible to furnish firm figures as some book adjustments are likely to be effected before the accounts are closed.

(b) 55 (Chancery 45 and Information Services 10).

(c) Except the Head of the Mission no one draws a salary of more than Rs. 2,000 per mensem as basic pay. (Including Foreign Allowance, however, 2 officers draw total emoluments exceeding Rs. 2,000 per mensem).

(d) and (e). The corresponding figure relating to the year 1955-56 is Rs. 10,13,668. The increase in expenditure during the year 1956-57 as compared with the previous year is very small and negligible.

India's Struggle for Freedom, 1857

576. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of the album Government propose to publish containing sketches and reprints of photographs etc., of places and persons connected with India's Struggle for Freedom in 1857; and

(b) how many copies of this album are proposed to be printed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). It is proposed to print 10,000 copies. It will be difficult to give the cost at this stage.

Fiji Islands

577. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who migrated from India to the island of Fiji during 1956-57; and

(b) whether there has been any offer from outside countries to give aid to bonafide Indian settlers in those countries?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The figures of Indians who migrated to Fiji during 1956-57 are not available. In 1956, however, there were 156 arrivals in Fiji from India. They were mostly the wives and children of Indian residents of Fiji and persons coming on short term contract permits.

(b) In 1950 the Government of Ethiopia had offered certain facilities to a few Indian agriculturists who may want to settle in that country. There has been no recent offer from any other country.

International Film Shows

578. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Indian films including those made by private producers sent abroad for exhibition in international shows this year;

(b) the number and names of Indian films shown commercially in different countries abroad from January, 1954 upto date; and

(c) whether there is an agreement with any country regarding the commercial exhibition of our films on an exchange or any other basis?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). A statement showing the titles of the films sponsored so far by Government for entry in International Film Festivals during 1957 is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 119.]

A statement showing the titles of films produced and released so far by the Films Division for commercial exhibition in different countries abroad from January, 1954, onward is also placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 119.]

There is no agreement with any country regarding exhibition of films. Documentaries and newsreels produced by the Films Division are exhibited on commercial basis in the U.K., British East Africa, Mauritius, Thailand, Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Lebanon, Bahrein, USSR and China through various organisations in these countries. Complete information about the commercial exhibition abroad of films produced by the industry is not available as there is no control on export of films.

Import of Automatic Looms

579. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow the import of automatic looms on deferred payment basis;

(b) the countries from which the import is proposed;

(c) the number of looms to be thus imported; and

(d) the total number of automatic looms to be installed in the near future?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Any country which will accept deferred payment on terms acceptable to the Government.

(c) As indigenous production is low, a good proportion of the number of looms will have to be imported.

(d) 18,000 looms.

D.V.C.

580. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the claim of Damodar Valley Corporation against the Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd., and

(b) the reasons why the dispute has not been settled yet?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement explaining the position is laid on the Table (*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 120]

Employment

581. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been provided employment through the employment exchanges during the Second Plan till the 15th June, 1957; and

(b) the number of able bodied persons who have been added to those already unemployed during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 2,35,058 upto 30th June, 1957.

(b) The information is not available.

Ambar Charkha Programme

582. Shri Krishnaiah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how much money Government have spent so far on the popularisation of Ambar Charkha; and

(b) the number of Ambar Charkhas supplied and the amount of money spent thereon in Andhra Pradesh;

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) An expenditure of Rs. 119.76 lakhs as grant and Rs. 196:73 lakhs as loan has been incurred on the Ambar Charkha project since 1956-57. In addition a sum of Rs. 17,58,625 as grant and Rs. 12,00,000 as loan was spent on a pilot project comprising of 6,000 Charkhas during 1955-56.

(b) 5,184 Ambar Charkhas have been supplied to Andhra Pradesh and a loan amounting to Rs. 12,03,600 has been advanced so far.

Strikes

583. Shri B. N. Kureel: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of strikes in the public and private sectors in the year 1956; and

(b) the total loss to Government and private sectors due to these strikes?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The total number of work-stoppages both in public and private sectors in 1956 was 1,149.

(b) 65,50,599 man-days were lost.

Vinay Nagar

584. Shri Ganpati Ram: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many newly built quarters in Main Vinay Nagar are lying unallotted;

(b) if so, the number of such quarters;

(c) since how long they are lying vacant; and

(d) the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

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12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Second Annual Report of Hindustan Steel Private Ltd.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Second Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel Private Ltd., for the year 1955-56. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-171/57].

Amendment to Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 20A of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 1971, dated the 15th June, 1957, making certain further amendment to the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* S-172/57).

Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act 1952, a copy of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957, published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 1154, dated the 5th April, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* S-173/57].

Amendment to Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules

Shri Datar: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 1863, dated the 1st June, 1957, making certain amendment to the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-173/57].

Report of Board of Directors of National Small Industries Corporation Private Ltd.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Report of the Board of Directors of the National Small Industries Corporation Private Ltd., for the period ended 31st March, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-174/57].

Half-yearly Report of Coir Board

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, a copy of the Half-yearly Report on the activities of the Coir Board for the period from 1st October 1956, to 31st March, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-175/57].

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government business in this House for the week commencing Monday, the 12th August, 1957, will consist of:

(1) Further discussion and voting of Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Rehabilitation;

(2) Discussion and voting of Demands for Grants for the Ministries of Steel, Mines and Fuel; Works Housing and Supply; and Home Affairs.

I would also like to announce one change in the order of discussion of

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

the remaining Demands for Grants. This will have the effect of the Demands for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry being brought forward before those for the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 2 BILL

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move*.

> "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1957-58 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I desire to touch on three points which were not touched during the discussions when the relevant demands under the head Railways were taken up. The first point that I desire to make is with regard to the question of economy in repairs and maintenance. This House is aware that the actual amount for 1955-56 was Rs. 80 crores and for 1957-58, it is Rs. 93 crores. Throughout the discussion on the railways the Railway Minister has not made it clear how the additional expenditure of Rs. 13, crores has been justified. If we take the explanation that has been given on page 41 of the Demands for Grants we find some effort is made to explain away this extraordinary rise in one item of expenditure to the tune of Rs 13 crores.

It may also be seen that this expenditure on repairs and maintenance so far as the requirements of the various railways are concerned, is not proper, and it is very difficult to see how it is that in certain cases the expenditure on repairs and maintenance has increased by leaps and bounds. What is more, there is no evidence to show at the time when we are talking so much about economy by cutting down ten per cent of the salaries, there is no mention whatsoever of the economies that will be effected in the matter of repairs and maintenance. Rationalisation and modernising of the workshops is one direction by which economy can be effected. Fixing of norms for the workmen is another direction, but we do not know whether anything has been done about it or in the matter of standardisation in respect of the manufacture of wagons and interchangeability of parts which could save crores. But we have not been told even one word on the discussion of the railway budget if that has been done. What is more, the checking of over-indents is necessary. It still continues. As this House is aware, the Railway Enquiry Committee actually stated that certain stores were indented to an extent that would last the railways for 100 to 200 years! I do not know whether over-indenting is in anyway now checked. No mention has been made, throughout the discussion of the railway budget, of this point

The second point to which I shall refer is the question of fuel consumption. It will be observed that the actuals for 1955-56 came to Rs. 39 crores and this suddenly jumped up to more than Rs. 50 crores. On an average there is an increase of Rs. 2 crores in every Railway. Some attempt is made to explain away this increase in cost of fuel, but I may point out that if we turn to page 68 of the Demands for Grants, some very curious figures are shown there. We have been told that the increase in fuel expenditure is due to the fact that more locomotives are put on rail and there has been an increase in the number of trains. If that is so, may I ask the hon. Railway Minister why on page 68, the "cost of other fuel" has been put down as Rs. 588 lakhs for 1956-57 and that it has gone down in 1957-58 to Rs. 558 lakhs? If really you put more locomotives—I have no

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

doubt we have put—and if more trains are running, how is it that there is less fuel expenditure in 1957-58 with more trains and locomotives than in 1956-57? That requires to be explained. What I submit is, there is tremendous wastage in fuel. Nobody has bothered to see whether there can be any economy effected in fuel consumption. I am afraid we are incurring a lot of expenditure not merely in the matter of fuel consumption, but also in freight and handling charges. This requires to be very carefully looked into.

The third and the last point with regard to this Appropriation Bill that I desire to bring to the notice of this House is the complete absence of any rational principles governing the setting aside of depreciation amounts from year to year. Two or three years back, we set aside a lump sum of Rs. 30 crores towards depreciation, and suddenly it has come to Rs. 45 crores. Today, this House does not know on what basis depreciation is calculated. We do not know whether separate rates of depreciation for different types of assets based upon the assets being either fast-wearing or slow-wearing are calculated. We also do not know whether on mileage basis these depreciation amounts are calculated. We do not know whether the depreciation is calculated on replacement costs basis, and we have no idea whether this depreciation is a sort of lump sum amount from time to time, depending upon the fluctuations of the revenues of the railway. No commercial undertaking will for a moment tolerate this type of thing. There must be some rational basis on which we must calculate depreciation, and I am sure the way depreciation has been calculated only goes to show that the so-called surpluses in the railways are largely illusory. If the proper amount of depreciation was set aside, probably it will be found that the so-called surplus does not exist, and there would consequently be a diminution in the contribution to the general revenues.

These are the three points that were not touched in the course of the railway debate, and I do hope that the hon. Minister of Railways, before asking the House to pass the appropriation Bill, will give us some sort of satisfactory explanation.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Mr. Bharucha has raised those points; he will find an explanation for them in the explanatory notes of the Demands themselves. There has been an increase in the working expenses; from Rs. 86 crores, it has gone up to Rs. 93 crores. But if he will look at the explanatory note, he will find that certain expenses which were shown under Demand No. 4 have been included in this Demand. I am reading from the explanatory note itself.

> "Expenditure on dearness allowance paid to staff of all departments which was being shown together under a separate detailed head in the annexure to this demand, has, from the budget for 1957-58, been merged in the detailed heads of each department under which the wages and other allowances of the staff are provided for.
>
> (ii) A portion of the maintenance expenditure on machinery, plant, etc., hitherto shown together for all the departments against the detailed head 'Other Expenses' in the annexure to this demand has been distributed over the detailed heads of the concerned departments."

I do not want to read the entire thing. If Mr. Bharucha will read the whole thing....

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I have read the whole thing.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: ... he will find the explanation to the points that he has raised. Of course, he has made some suggestions about rationalisation and modernisation of the workshops. On that point, I agree with him that there is scope for modernisation and rationalisation of many of

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

the railway workshops. I have seen some of the workshops and I myself feel that there is much scope for modernisation of many of our workshops. That will take some time. As at present we are faced with shortage of foreign exchange, perhaps it will not be possible in the near future, until our foreign exchange position improves, to go in for large-scale modernisation of our workshops.

We have some sort of norm for the workers. That cannot be said to be very elaborate or perfect. I will try to go into that question in further detail as to how we can scientifically fix the norm expected from every employee in the workshops, what incentives we can provide for them, and when they produce more than what is expected from them, more than the norm, what extra reward we can give them.

About the stores, we have to be very cautious at present, especially about imported stores, in view of the shortage of the foriegn exchange. I am not quite certain what type of stores we have got to cover consumption for 400 or 200 years. In the past, out of our desire to have the necessary stores, some excess purchases might have been made. I will go into that question in greater detail.

About fuel consumption again, I have myself been going into that question. Certain figures have been given in the explanatory notes themselves. But I may frankly admit that I am not myself fully satisfied with the explanation that I have been giving for the increased cost of fuel consumption and I propose to set up a committee to go into that aspect in greater detail.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khamamm): There was a committee previously; again another committee?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I think a small committee is necessary to go into this question as to how much of the increase is due to the quality of the coal or whether there is any extra expenditure in handling the coal. All these questions require to be gone into in greater detail. Though I have got certain figures, I do not want to give them. I propose to have that question examined in greater detail.

About depreciation, from time to time this question is being examined by the Railway Convention Committee. At one time, in 1935-36, it was calculated roughly that, that the contribution should be at a flat rate of one-sixtieth of the total capital at charge of the railways on a rough over-all computation arrived at from previous years' figures. The Committee recommended a contribution of Rs. 15 crores for five years from 1950-51 as a minimum.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That is hardly a scientific method of deciding the depreciation amount to be set aside.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As the hon. Member is aware, it was increased to Rs. 30 crores, double of the suggested minimum of Rs. 15 crores and it has again been raised lately to Rs. 45 crores. There is some rationale behind it. It is not that it is without any scientific basis.

The capital in the railways originally was Rs. 700 crores. That Rs. 700 crores at the present day rate, at the lowest computation, would amount to something like Rs. 2,000 crores or Rs. 2,100 crores. We have added Rs. 300 crores more. So, the capital at charge in the railways at the present day rate will be something like Rs. 2,400 crores and we have taken the average life of the assets. Some of the assets are meant for 100 years; others may be only for 20 or 25 years. If the average life of the assets is taken to be 60 years, on the basis of Rs. 2,400 crores capital at charge, the minimum contribution to that fund should be Rs. 40 crores. At present we are contributing Rs. 45 crores. But I myself

feel that at the present day prices, for replacement of the old assets, our contribution of Rs. 45 crores is not adequate, and I am thinking whether we should not increase it further As a matter of fact, at the time of the preparation of the Budget. I was examining whether we cannot increase this contribution from Rs 45 crores to Rs 50 crores But whenever we feel that it is necessary to increase the contribution to the depreciation fund—in any prudent business management, it is necessary to have adequate and reasonable contribution to the depreciation fund—we will approach the House for increasing it. But I feel that at least in the last year of the Second Five Year Plan, we may have to contribute Rs 60 crores to the depreciation fund

I have only this much to say, Sir

Mr. Speaker: I have received a letter from Dr Menon that he will speak on the Railway Appropriation Bill, on behalf of his party I am sorry I cannot permit him to speak, as under Rule 218(5), no specific points are raised in that letter The intimation has been noted

I will put the consideration motion to the vote of the House

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1957-58 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted

Mr Speaker: Now clause-by-clause consideration—

The question is·

"That clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 the Schedule the Enacting Formula and Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I move

"That the Bill be passed"

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

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*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos 76, 77 and 125 relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation. As the House is aware, 8 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry

There are a number of cut motions to these Demands. Hon Members may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions which they proposed to move I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the Members including movers of cut motions and 20 to 30 minutes if necessary, for Leaders of Groups.

DEMAND NO 76—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 25,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'"

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President

DEMAND NO 77—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 13,12,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' "

DEMAND NO 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker. Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 14,00,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' "

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat) Mr Speaker, Sir, it is with a mixed feeling that I am standing up to speak on this subject The House is in a peculiar position and also the Minister in charge as regards the money to be allotted or sanctioned by the House to this Ministry Every year, this House has been sanctioning Rs 25 or 30 or 40 crores, huge amounts of money, and almost the entire amount is passed over to the State Governments on which the hon Minister has hardly any control He cannot account for or explain how the expenses are being incurred and what is being done I have every sympathy for the hon Minister He is accountable to this House, but he has no control over the funds that this House is going to sanction for him Ministry

During the last ten years, this National Government has done many development works and has achieved quite a considerable success in many departments In rehabilitation also if we look at the west I think we can claim that this Government has done something deserving, of praise and credit But, when we look towards the rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees, we find a sad story, a tale of human suffering, unmitigated human suffering and waste of huge amounts of money If you will kindly allow me to look into the past, a few years ago, in this House, up to 1952 or 1953, I used to raise this question of East Bengal refugees frequently On one occasion, the then Minister of Rehabilitation Shri A P Jain gave me a reply that he would have to enquire into these things to get the correct state of affairs Then, the Fact Finding Enquiry Committee was set up by the Government

It was not independent enquiry committee It was composed of officials, one belonging to the Rehabilitation Ministry of the State Government, that is, the West Bengal Government, one belonging to the Rehabilitation Ministry of the Central Government and one from the Statistical Institute of India, simply to look into the statistical side If I ask the hon Minister to refer to that report, I hope he will not say that that would be digging into the buried past No Because, the past has its continuity even now The mistakes and the defects pointed out in that enquiry have not yet been rectified They have been continuing The Committee has categorically stated in spite of the fact that the Committee was composed of officials who were in charge of

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Which Committee?

A. C. Guha: The Fact Finding Committee

Shri Bimal Ghose: That is not a published report

Shri A. C. Guha: It is a published report

Shri Bimal Ghose: The Minister's report is published

Shri A. C. Guha: The Fact Finding Committee's report is published It was pointed out that there was lack

of planning. There was wrong planning, there was mismanagement, bungling and also, I should say, there was corruption. Those colonies which started with bad planning have been carrying the legacy of the past and these things have not been rectified.

I shall just refer to one colony which will be typical. This is the colony called Churni near Ranaghat for betel leaf growers. Betel leaf cultivation is intensive cultivation. Each family was given two bighas of land, that is, less than two-thirds of an acre. That was quite sufficient for a betel leaf-growing family. They are called barujibi families. The condition was that for two years they would be given water free of any charge. During these two years, they are not given the necessary loans or even the land so that they could not start cultivation of betel leaf. When the loan was given in instalments, they ate it up and the final instalment was given some time after two years By the end of two years, water was withheld from them Even now, after 5 or 7 years from that date, there a pump is lying idle and you can also see some barrels of crude oil lying and rotting. They cannot use the land and they won't be allowed to use the water. These families have been starving or doing day labourer's work They have not been able to grow even a single betel leaf in the colony That is the way they have developed the colonies

Then, it has been stated that some colonies supposed to be urban colonies were set up. These have been set up in completely rural areas where there cannot be any urban amenities. They cannot develop any urban colony in such environments. Nothing has been done to rectify that aspect. There was complete lack of economic rehabilitation. Even for an agricultural family, agricultural land has to be given. For an urban family, some industry has to be set up. To the artisan families, there must be scope for development of small-scale industries. Nothing was done.

In this annual report, you will find a long list of industrial schemes. These are carrots kept dangling before the eyes of these refugees for the last 2½ years I think I have something to do with the initiation of these industrial schemes But, I am sorry to admit that nothing practical has been done. Some of the schemes have materialised, but not in the rehabilitation centres Some may have materialised in Asansol or in some other industrial areas But, none of the schemes which were more important, which were to start industrial units in the rehabilitation centres or in rehabilitation colonies, nothing has yet been done except one small industry in Habra which is now employing about 60 or 70 people where the population would be about 50,000 or more than that That is the position Then, all along, the loans or grants that were given were given in instalments. Even now, I think that though it is stated that that policy has been changed, yet that is the practice even now I shall come to that point later.

In reply to a question of mine in 1952, Shri A P Jain said:

> "So far as the Centre is concerned no conditions have been laid down as to whether a loan should be given all at once or in instalments If the State Government considers it proper to give the loan in one lump sum, it gives it in that manner. Whenever it considers it necessary to give it in more than one instalment, it gives the loan in more than one instalment".

Then, I asked:

> "Since when have these instructions been issued to the State Government?"

to which Shri A. P. Jain replied:

> "From the very beginning.".

But yet the loans were given to the refugees, spread in instalments paid over two or three years. Can you, Sir, conceive of a rural people build-

[Shri A. C Guha]

ing a house with Rs 500—that is the amount allotted for house-building lons—and getting the loan in two or three years' time, that is, Rs 50 now, Rs 50 after another six months, Rs 50 after vet another six months, and so on? In this way, no house can be built, nor can a refugee or anybody else set up a profession or trade or industry or anything like that when even this small loan is given in instalments paid over a period of two or three years, as was the case with the Barujivi colony which I mentioned a little while ago Even now, those things have not been rectified

I want to know from the Minister what he is going to do with those colonies which have started with such a bad legacy, and that legacy is now continuing with them I want to know how the Minister is going to remodel those colonies, review the whole scheme and almost start afresh

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) Can the hon Member give one or two instances where even now loans are being given in instalments?

Shri A. C Guha I shall come to them later

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat) They are not given at all

Shri A C. Guha: Much has been said in Government reports about desertion I am sorry the Minister has published a book, at page 43 of which it is stated

> "The rural rehabilitation problem was further complicated by the marked reluctance of displaced agriculturists from East Pakistan to go to other parts of the country where land might, perhaps, be made available It is this reluctance which explains desertions which have taken place from displaced agriculturists "

With this mental reservation, this Government have been moving in the matter of the rehabilitation of the East Bengal refugees

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Say, our Government

Shri A. C. Guha: I emphatically protest against this statment, which, I think, should not have been published in a report like this, because the refugees are not here to repudiate it This kind of underserved calumny should not have been indulged in at least by the Minister in charge of the Rehabilitation Ministry.

Desertions cannot prove that the refugees do not want to be rehabilitated outside Bengal or in a particular area Desertions simply prove the bad planning, the mismanagement and the total failure of Government as regards administration and rehabilitation measures in particulars area There have been desertions in Bengal also, in certain schemes of Bengal there have been desertions to the tune of 55 per cent In one colony, there were desertions of the order of 95 per cent, and that was in Bengal That does not mean that the refugees did not like to be rehabilitated in that area or in West Bengal It simply means that the Government's scheme for those areas or for those colonies was completely defective They had made no proper provision for the rehabilitation of the refugees, and so, the refugees ran away from those areas

If desertion should be taken as a criterion for making this undeserved statement about the East Bengal refugees, that they do not like to go outside West Bengal, then may I ask the Minister to say how many desertions have taken place from the Andamans rehabilitation colony? I think there has practically been none; the desertion may be just of the order of two or three or four per cent. Then, there have been rehabilitation schemes in Uttar Pradesh also in the Terai area, which is far off from Bengal; moreover, that area is not very similar to the accustomed area of East Bengal Yet, I do not think there have been any large-scale desertions from the Terai area. Even from the

now notorious Bettiah, there has not been any desertion; there has been no desertion from the Bettiah rehabilitation colony; whatever desertions there have been have been only from the Bettiah camp I shall presently come to the question why desertions have taken place in camps like the Bettiah camp

So, it should not be stated that the East Bengal refugees did not like to go outside Bengal. They have gone to the Andamans, for instance. I plead with the Minister that the scheme to send East Bengal refugees to the Andamans should be expedited, and the number should be increased But the Minister has pleaded his inability I think in this matter I should ask this House to take a somewhat broader view It should not be allowed to leave an impression at least in Bengal that there is some suspicion in the mind of the Central Government about the Bengalis, so that they do not want the Andamans to be inhabited by the Bengalis, if not exclusively, even predominantly I make this statement with all the responsibility of being a Member of the Party in power, and I plead that the Minister of Rehabilitation may move the Home Ministry to see that the Andamans scheme is expedited, so that a large number of the East Bengal refugees may be sent to the Andamans. I do not want that the Andamans should be an exclusive colony of the East Bengal refugees, I do not mind if the other States also send their people there But let the scheme for sending the East Bengal refugees be expedited In this matter, there should not be any mental reservation in the mind of the Central Government as to the future trouble that might grow if the Andamans were to be inhabited primarily or predominantly by the East Bengal refugees

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The Madrasis are denied facilities of going and rehabilitating themselves in the Andamans. Almost all the people who are there now belong to Madras.

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not mind other States also sending their people there They should also go there. But my only point is that the East Bengal refugees should be sent in larger numbers; I am not putting a ban on people from other States going there

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: My Ministry has nothing to do with the colonisation scheme in the Andamans. This is a scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and people are sent from all parts of India to the Andamans, including the displaced persons from East Pakistan who have come to Bengal. They are not being sent as displaced persons There is a quota which is allotted to the Government of West Bengal, and that quota, primarily, if not exclusively, is being used for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons there As I have already explained to the hon Member in private, the time when the Demands for Grants relating to the Home Ministry are taken up would be the proper occasion for raising this point, because the Andamans colonisation scheme is administratively not under the control of my Ministry

Shri A. C Guha: I know that That was why I stated that he should take up this with the Home Ministry and see that scheme for sending East Bengal refugees to the Andamans may be expedited, and the number may be increased When I am discussing the problem of rehabilitation, I think I am quite in order in suggesting that wherever there may be scope for rehabilitation, avenues for rehabilitating these people should be explored. And the Andamans is one of the places where rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees has succeeded. So, that experiment should be given further trial, and a greater number of refugees should be sent there for rehabilitation Moreover, since there is joint responsibility of Government, if anything is to be taken up with another Ministry it is for this Minister to take it up

Last time I put so many unstarred questions simply to elicit some infor-

[Shri A C Guha]

mation. The hon Minister has replied for all of them that the information is being collected I know that if I sit with him, all the information is available with him and he can give it in half a minute But technically he is handicapped He cannot give it unless he gets the necessary information from the State Governments But I have been able to gather some of these informations from the reports

You will be surprised to know that out of Rs 83 crores spent in West Bengal only Rs 38 crores have been spent on rehabilitation and the remaining amount has been spent on relief or some educational grants and other things So you can see that just about 45 per cent of the total amount has been spent on rehabilitation and the remaining has gone into useless expenditure Out of this amount, about Rs 45 or Rs 46 crores have been spent on relief or some other grants I can say that every year they have been purchasing about Rs 1,20,00,000 worth of tent. About five years ago, I pleaded with them that the tent system should be abolished and whatever be the number, they may put them in some hutments which would be cheaper and more comfortable But still they have been purchasing tents, last year, the value of the purchase was about Rs 1,20,00,000

Then in camps they give doles and the *per capita* expenditure is about Rs 22 or Rs 24 per month That comes to about Rs. 8 crores annually only in West Bengal These doles are given sometimes in cash and sometimes in dry dole—ration supply The result is that a higher cost is involved in supplying rice and the refugees are also not satisfied with the quality of rice and other foodstuffs supplied There is always trouble about this

I do not know why the hon. Minister has been allowing this. In some camps, he supplies cash dole, and in some dry dole This means greater expenditure and also creates greater troubles

Then I come to the training scheme I think the fact-finding committee also made some adverse remarks on the training scheme Only a few days back, I got two letters from Habra, one of the biggest refugee townships—or in fact the biggest—in Bengal The number of persons trained there from 1951 to 1957 was about 2000

Mr. Speaker: I would advise Members belonging to the same party who wish to take part to divide the subjects among themselves If one hon Member disposes of all subjects from A to Z, that will consume all the time

Shri A. C. Guha: From the Bengal side from the Congress Benches, there may not be many

Mr Speaker. Shri Barman is there, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri is there.

Shri A C. Guha: They will have their own subjects

Mr. Speaker The work may be distributed amongst them so that each may specialise in a particular subject If each Member independently goes on speaking on every aspect of it, the same thing will be said again and there won't be time also If amongst party Members there is not this cooperation how can I assist every Member of a party?

Shri A. C. Guha: For this training Rs 25 per month is given to every trainee In six years, they have trained about 2,000 persons After training, each trainee would get a loan of Rs 750 to start his own business or he will secure some job Out of the 2,000 who have been trained, only 123 have been engaged in some job and only 200 have got loans 121 have got loans in instalments spread over a period of two to three years.

The second letter says that the instalment may be spread over two

years and in the meantime, the refugees eat up the money. They cannot start any business.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Is he talking of the past? I would only request him to give one or two instances relating to the present.

Shri A. C. Guha: This is the present.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No, he is talking of the past.

Shri A. C. Guha: This is not past. This is about the present.

I would like to refer to the position in Sealdah station. Only three days ago the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* published a vivid picture of Sealdah station. 4,000 refugees are lying there, some with forged migration certificates and some with no certificates. Migration has been practically stopped. Government do not give any certificate. This is in violation of the pledge given by the Prime Minister in 1950. Then he categorically stated: "We cannot say 'no' to them or refuse to give them help. They stand in need of help; if they are in trouble, they look to this friendship and relationship between the people of the two sides".

But that migration has now practically been stopped. What do the people do? They purchase forged certificates paying Rs. 100, Rs. 150 and Rs. 200, and when they come at the border, they are pushed back. They are not allowed to enter West Bengal. It is a question of human suffering. What does this mean? You should try to realise it. They have sold their houses and all their belongings and they have come upto the border. Then they are pushed back. Where will they go? The Government there is not the Government of India. It is not like Muslims of India who went away, have come back and have even been rehabilitated by the Government. But it is Pakistan. When they go back, there is no place for them, no relief for them.

So I appeal to this Ministry and the Minister. The Minister is also in charge of minority affairs. This pushing back of migrants should be stopped. Whoever may come, should, within our limited resources, be given succour and help. If West Bengal has reached saturation point, send them to some other places. I do not mind it. I have never objected to the Dandakaranya or Andamans scheme or any other scheme But they should not be pushed back.

As regards the Dandakaranya scheme, the Minister has said in the paper circulated that it will come into effect only two three years hence. In the meantime, he has stopped all relief and rehabilitation in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. What will happen to those who are coming?

With these few words, I would appeal to the Ministry to take humane considerations. I hope Government will also consider the human suffering involved in this matter and take adequate steps.

Shri M. Elias (Howrah): The refugee problem is one of the vital problems of our country. It is one of the most important and complicated problems facing the State of West Bengal. Therefore, it needs more and more attention and effort to be solved.

We are always agreed in co-operating with the Government in solving this, one of the vital problems of the day. But we are sorry to mention that most of the plans which Government are taking are going to fail. Wherever refugees are being sent outside West Bengal, they are deserting and returning back to West Bengal.

Recently, a very prominent citizen of Andamans, Shri Ratnam, said in a press conference in Calcutta that of the 8,000 refugees who have been sent to Andamans for rehabilitation, only 2,000 have been rehabilitated. If Andamans were Bettiah, by this time the rest of the refugees would have

[Shri M. Elias]

come back. We should not forget why the refugees of Bettiah deserted Bettiah. The reason is the delay of rehabilitation there. It is true that some people have misused this opportunity. But we should not forget the main reason which is the delay in rehabilitation.

The refugee problem is not being tackled on the basis of a well-thought out plan. Now Government is taking up the Dandakaranya scheme. But what is the opinion of different prominent citizens of our country about this? Recently, the Secretary of the Orissa Congress Parliamentary party said that Rs. 5 crores going to be spent to build some of the colonies on the Orissa portion of the scheme are going to be misused and it would be a failure. In this way crores of rupees are going to be misused and Government is not paying proper attention to this planning.

My hon. friend Shri Guha just now said that we are not objecting to send the refugees from West Bengal outside West Bengal. I also agree. But without proper effort to build the economy of West Bengal, no refugee should be sent outside West Bengal.

Government is saying that West Bengal has reached saturation point. From what facts has Government come to this conclusion? As far as I know there is no expert committtee report on this matter and we do not agree with the opinion of Government that West Bengal has reached saturation point. May we ask that if West Bengal has reached saturation point, then, what would be the fate of the future population of West Bengal? The population of West Bengal at present is 212 lakhs and it is increasing at the rate of 12½ per cent. for 10 years. That means, after 10 years, the population of West Bengal would be 265 lakhs. How will Government provide for the increase of 53 lakhs? The answer on behalf of Government might be that by that time they will finish 3 Five Year Plans. If they can finish three Five Year Plans by that time, why do we not concentrate that thing over a shorter period? Why do we not spend Rs. 100 crores, the money which is going to be drained off in the name of the development of Dandakaranya, to revive the economy of West Bengal? West Bengal has got vast possibilities to absorb all these refugees.

I want to give some concrete examples and suggestions for Government's consideration. It is the long-standing demand of the people of West Bengal to develop the Sunderban area. Once this Sunderban area was thickly populated and prosperous. From the accounts of Magasthanes even in 300 B.C and 150 A.D. this area was thickly populated. Due to the drainage of the river, due to natural calamity, due to the attacks of pirates and others, this area became depopulated and the people of those areas came to the inner parts of West Bengal. If proper bunds are built, if the dried up rivers and canals are developed, and if other methods are adopted, then, this area can be developed. It is an area of 3,000 sq. miles and a large number of refugees can be accommodated in this area.

I want to mention also the famous names of Engineer Mr. Reynolds, the historian Nalinikanta Bhattacharya and also the well known geographer, Mr. Thomas, who also gave this opinion that this area can be developed and can absorb many people.

The other suggestion that I have for the consideration of Government is the reclamation of land from the sea. With science at our disposal, if we properly utilise it, we can reclaim land from the sea. As many hon. Members of this House know, 66 per cent. of the land which is constituting the State of Netherlands, has been conquered from the sea. We can also utilise science and reclaim the land

from Bay of Bengal near the Sunderbans area There are many marshy lands which stretch from West Dinajpur right down to 24-Parganas district According to the official version of the West Bengal Government, there are 8,29,000 acres of fallow land in West Bengal, particularly near Calcutta The Government is doing nothing to utilise this land which can provide accommodation for many refugees There are many dry and arid lands which we cannot use due to lack of irrigational facilities and they are becoming barren They are in Birbhum and Bankura districts and also some parts of Midnapur and Burdwan districts If proper irrigational system is developed there and tubewells are sunk—it has become more and more easy now due to the D V C power—over that area, the lands can be developed and many refugees can be rehabilitated.

In entire West Bengal there are many sources of industry In his Budget speech in 1955-56, Shri B C Roy, the Chief Minister of West Bengal himself admitted that West Bengal was once the land of cottage industry But, it is a matter of regret that the Government is doing nothing to develop and to revive these cottage industries These cottage industries are on the verge of ruin and we have seen no plan from the Government side to develop and revive these industries

With regard to the Assam shoal and the Raniganj area, this area also possesses vast potentialities for heavy industry Mr D C Davar, Rotarian, has spoken in the meeting of the Rotarians last year at Asansol, that the Asansol-Raniganj area is the gateway of the much-needed prosperity and the source of employment of West Bengal. Why can't we use all these possibilities and rehabilitate as many refugees as possible? In 1954, the official journal of the West Bengal Government has rightly characterised this area as the Ruhr of West Bengal But, our Government is doing nothing over there to employ more and more of the unemployed people and refugees in those areas.

If Government is sincere in solving this problem, and if Government is sincere to take our co-operation, then, my concrete suggestion would be to set up a committee consisting of representatives—MPs—of all the political parties to go through this matter and to chalk out a plan and the necessary steps to solve this problem My first request is that without properly utilising all these resources of West Bengal no refugee should be sent outside for rehabilitation This should be done here and now and if it is done I can safely say that much of the discontent which is now prevalent among the refugees can be removed and the full co-operation of the people of West Bengal can be achieved. Do not compartmentalise the problems of the refugees and non-refugees in West Bengal Take the whole problem of West Bengal A proper solution of this refugee problem naturally depends on the rebuilding of the economy of West Bengal which is almost in a broken condition at present

I want to take this opportunity to mention some of the problems of the Muslim refugees There are about 50,000 refugees in West Bengal at present and 50 per cent of the Muslim refugees are in my constituency Every day I am seeing their untold suffering For the last seven years they are running from door to door, to every government official from the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru down to the thanedar, but they are not getting any relief from Government They are not getting back their property which they have lost during the communal disturbances of 1950.

[Shri M. Elias]

12 hrs.

I know very well that it is very difficult for Government to remove all these East Bengal refugees who are occupying the houses of the Muslim refugees. Therefore, our concrete suggestion is this. I had a talk with the East Bengal refugees who are occupying these houses. They would be very glad to help their Muslim brethren, but their difficulty is this. Government is not making any proper arrangements for their settlement; they are not giving them adequate loans and enough land for building their own houses. Therefore, they are not in a position to leave the houses of the Muslim people Therefore, my earnest request to Government is to look into this matter I have already drawn the attention of the hon Minister of Rehabilitation and he has assured me that he would look into the matter. But I do not know how long it will take to settle this matter In the meanwhile crores of rupees are being wasted If a fraction of this money is spent for the rehabilitation of the poor Muslim refugees, they will be very much happy and bless Government

In respect of the minority problem I want to place certain broad facts before Government. Though the sacred policy of our Government is to give equal rights and equal facilities to all the people of India, irrespective of the community to which they belong and though it is incorporated in our Constitution, I am sorry to say that it is not satisfactorily implemented by the machinery of Government. Everywhere there is discrimination between minority and majority communities in the field of business, in the field of employment, in the field of education. Everywhere there is discrimination.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (West Dinajpur): Discrimination is made in favour of the minorities

Shri M. Elias: Let me mention this for the information of my hon. friend. The West Bengal Government have stopped all the aid which were being given to the minority people for education through Urdu and Arabic. For this reason the doors of education to the Muslim students have been closed for ever. Even a reactionary State like East Pakistan has not yet stopped the help which they are giving for education of Sanskrit. Therefore I would request Government in the name of the secular State, in the name of humanity, in the name of justice, to see that the problems of the minorities in our country are solved There is no doubt that the minorities in our country are enjoying better facilities than are extended to the minorities in East Pakistan. But we should see that we do not give any handle to the reactionary elements in Pakistan to adopt a different attitude to the minorities there.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: They do not do it so much as you do here

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon Member proceed; he should not be interrupted.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: If you will kindly allow me to speak Sir, I shall keep quite

Mr. Speaker: If I do not allow him, what will he do?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I submit, Sir, I am not interrupting Being an unsubstantiated statement it ought not to go unchallenged.

Mr. Speaker: Whether I am to give an opportunity to all the five hundred Members here or not is a matter to be decided by me from time to time.

Shri M. Elias: I may mention one important thing. Our Government and our Prime Minister have repeatedly stated that they do not intend to follow the Pakistan Government. We are more dignified than the Government of Pakistan. The statements of these people who belong to the Congress Party but do not follow the policy of Government give a handle to the reactionary people in Pakistan to dis-

rupt the friendly attitude existing between the people of India and Pakistan They should see the other side of the picture, what the people of Pakistan are wanting

Lastly, I want to mention for the information of my hon friends what Mr Tara Shankar Bhandopadhyaya said recently

Mr. Speaker: Then why his co-religionists, people who have gone there, are coming away?

Shri M. Elias: It may be to create confusion Therefore I must clarify this point I want to say here please do not decide by seeing the reactionary elements in Pakistan, but by seeing the attitude of the common people there

At a Conference held in East Bengal under the leadership of Bhasham gates were erected in the name of Mahatma Gandhi in the name of Netaji Bose and in the name of Rabindra Nath Tagore This only goes to show that though these people may have no regard for the people of India they have high regard for the leadership of India Shri Tarashankar Bandopadhyaya who belongs to the Congress Party after returing from the Conference stated at a press conference that he had witnessed a wounderful spectacle of the people of Pakistan always willing to make friendship with India, they are always eager to settle disputes between India and Pakistan in a peaceful way When this is the actual state of affairs we should conduct ourselves in such a way that we do not give the reactionaries there any handle to disrupt this atmosphere This is for the information of hon friend

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Are you holding a brief for Pakistan or speaking for East Bengal refugees

Shri M. Elias: Let me also assure my hon friend that a day will come, and it is not very far off, when the democratic minded people of Pakistan will liberate themselves from the reactionary rulers of Pakistan and establish a democratic Government, which will be friendly not only to India but to all countries of the world Therefore we should know how to respect the people of other countries and not follow the reactionary rulers of Pakistan

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya. Mr Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for having allowed me to speak on this subject We are considering a scheme for the settlement of refugees in what is known as Dandkaranya area That scheme, I must say, has received the support of everyone in West Bengal, except those who are absolutely perverted and those who are determined to see things in a perverted light

Shri Bimal Ghose Who are they? Who are objecting to it

Mr. Speaker. Order, order Let the hon Member proceed in his own way Hon Members may ask the Minister

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty The Minister has not been able to supply us with the scheme If this gentleman knows a little more we would like to know what it is

Mr Speaker This kind of interruption disturbs the atmosphere in the House I have been pulling up this hon Member that he should not interrupt an hon Member of the Opposition I cannot carry on in this manner I have heard *ad nauseum* questions being asked on Dandakaranya as if light is going to come only from this hon Member

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I hope the cap has not fitted. In any case, the Dandakaranya scheme is sufficiently well known and has been adequately discussed in the Press. The Minister himself has circulated a note putting in a summary of that scheme I received one myself and I hope the other hon Members have received it. That scheme is in short made up like this Parts of three States have been put together to form one settlement under the control of the Central Gov-

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

ernment to accommodate the East Bengal refugees. We have supported it; we do support it now. I do not think there is anything wrong in the Central Government taking up the whole question. I feel that it will do good to the refugees if they are settled in one block together instead of being dispersed in the whole of India—partly in Assam, partly in Bihar and so on. That will preserve their social life and culture and language. This is a thing which my hon. friends in their so-called enthusiasm for refugees ought not to overlook. If we are really to be guided by our sincere intentions for doing good to the refugees, we should have these points in view.

So far as the Central Government is concerned, I should say that in forming a committee or commission for controlling and regulating the affairs there, care ought to be taken that the refugees do not feel that they are abandoned. That is the main point. Desertions have taken place in different camps because, after having been taken to certain places, they have been left in a condition in which they felt that they were abandoned both by the State Government and the Central Government. That situation ought not to develop so far as this scheme is concerned. The whole thing is in an incipient stage and lots of things will have to be done to develop and make it fit for accommodation so that people may earn a livelihood in that area and also have facilities for education, social life and other things. I hope that the Central Government will take sufficient care and see that these things are done and if they are done I believe they will have no objection to go and settle there. The idea that comes out at times in the reports of the Central Government and the utterances of different Governmental authorities that the refugees are not inclined to go out of West Bengal should be knocked out of the head. They are quite prepared but the atmosphere and necessary accommodation must be provided to allow them to live a life which they have been used to so long in their places.

The community now rooted out from East Bengal has played the most glorious part in the entire social structure of India. That is the community which is coming to India; it has given some of her most distinguished sons to India: P. C. Roy, J. C. Bose, C. R. Das and there are lots of other names may be mentioned. Some of these scholars like Pandit Madhusudhan Saraswati are revered not only in Bengal but in all the philosophical schools of India and some of the scholars of modern India came from East Bengal. That is a community which has enriched the different aspects of Indian life by its contribution to politics, culture and learning. It is this community that has to be resettled and their traditions, habits, culture and language which they have been used to till now, ought to be respected and preserved. We ought to devote our attention more to these things than to other questions which would rather distract the whole issue and put the whole scheme in a wrong way and ultimately defeat the entire purpose of their being resettled in an area where they could live their social life and cultural life in a way they were used to so long. That is the whole thing that I want to put before you.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, आप ने अभी तक ईस्ट बंगाल के रिफ्यूजीज का किस्सा सुना। मैं आप की तवज्जह उन रिफ्यूजीज की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जिन की बाबत गवर्नमेंट का ख्याल है कि उन का मामला खत्म हो गया।

पेश्तर इस के कि मैं अपने यहां के मामलात का जिक्र करूं, एक बात प्रिकाशन की तौर पर आनरेबल मिनिस्टर की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं, और वह यह है कि जब कम्पेन्सेशन बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द हुआ तो हम को यह बतलाया गया कि तकरीबन ८० लाख रुपयों के वेरिफाइड क्लेम्स बहुत से इंस्टिट्यूशन्स और कालेजेज के मौजूद हैं। लेकिन उस वक्त आनरेबल

मिनिस्टर साहब के कहने पर सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने यह फैसला किया कि यह सब की सब रकम जेनरल पूल में डाल दी जाए। जितने डिस्रप्टेड स्कूल और कालेज है उनको गवर्नमेंट इमदाद देगी। मैं निहायत खुशी के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि फिल वाकया गवर्नमेंट ने और इस मिनिस्टरी ने जितने डिस्रप्टेड एजुकेशनल इस्टिट्यूशन्स और कालेजेज थे उन के साथ बडा फैयाजाना और अच्छा सलूक किया। चुनाचे भौंसले साहब ने, जो डिप्टी मिनिस्टर थे, इस तरह के कालेजेज के वास्ते एक परमानेन्ट स्कीम बना दी जिस में तीन तीन लाख रुपए कालेजो के लिए रक्खे गए और तीन तीन एकड जमीन देने का वादा किया गया। जहा तक अस्पतालो का सवाल था, खुद खन्ना साहब की ईमा से उन को रुपया दिया गया। एक अस्पताल हिसार के अन्दर है, उसको भी रुपया दिया गया। उस अस्पताल के पास ३० लाख रुपए का ट्रस्ट था, लेकिन उस ट्रस्ट का एक पैसा भी नही बचा। उस का वरिफाईड क्लेम भी बहुत बडा था। लेकिन वह सारा रुपया तो पूल मे चला गया। गवर्नमेंट ने उस को अब तक सिर्फ डेढ लाख रुपया दिया है। अब मुझे पता लगा है कि सारे के सारे स्कूल और अस्पताल एकानमी ड्राइव मे आने वाले हैं। इस लिए मैं अर्ज करूगा कि जिन को देने का आप वादा कर चुके, जिन्होंने आप के वादे की बिना पर रुपया खर्च किया, जो कि अब अध बीच में पडे हुए है, मेहरबानी फरमा कर आप उन अस्पतालों, स्कूलो और कालेजो को इस एकानमी ड्राइव की जद में न लाइए। मसलन एक कालेज गुडगाव के अन्दर मौजूद है, जिस पर अभी छत नही पडी है, वह आप के रुपए से बना है। आप उस को अध बीच में न छोडिये। हिसार कालेज है हिसार का अस्पताल है उस को भी न छोडिए। चार लाख की स्कीम अस्पताल की है, आप ने एक या डेढ लाख रुपया दिया है, उस को तो मुकम्मल करा दीजिए। आप को इस तरह की चीजों को बीच में ही नही खत्म कर देना चाहिए।

इसी तरह स्कूलों और कालेजों का सवाल है। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि हमारे यहा पब्लिक ट्रस्ट के लोग हैं, वह मुझ को कोसते हैं, इस वजह से कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी के चेअरमैन की हैसियत मे मैं ने रजामदी दी थी, और सेलेक्ट कमेटी को राजी किया था कि ८० लाख रुपये जेनरल पूल में डाल दिये जाये, गवर्नमेंट हमें रुपया देगी। मुझे खुशी है कि गवर्नमेंट ने हमारे एतबार को सच्चा साबित किया, लेकिन एकानमी ड्राइव के नाम से वह उस एतबार पर पानी न फेरे।

अब मैं असली किस्से की तरफ आता हू।

Shri Barman (Cooch Behar—Reserved—Sch Castes): May I request the hon Member to speak in English so that we may also understand?

डिप्टी ठाकुर दास भार्गव: मुझे जो मामूल अर्ज करने हैं वह ऐसे हैं जिन का ताल्लुक ईस्टर्न बंगाल से नही है। मैं जो कुछ कह रहा हू उस का ताल्लुक वेस्ट पाकिस्तान के लोगो से है। मेरे पास वक्त बहुत थोडा है। मैं जल्दी से अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हू। अंग्रेजी में वह इतनी जल्दी खत्म नही होगा। वैसे मुझे अपनी टूटी फूटी अंगरेजी में बोलने में कोई एतराज नही है, लेकिन आज वक्त बहुत कम है।

Shri Barman: I am requesting him to speak in English so that we also may understand.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the next part, which he is going to deal with, does not relate to East Bengal Refugees or the refugee problem there at all.

Shri Barman: Are we not interested in other problems?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Get the time extended, otherwise it will be difficult for me to finish all my points.

Mr. Speaker: Why does the hon. Member think that he will be more fluent in Hindi and Urdu?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am not fluent at all in any lanuage. If I speak in Hindi or Urdu at least I will have the satisfaction that I mentioned all the points that I wanted to say. I am not used to speaking in English as my Madrasi or Bengali friends. Moreover, who will speak in Hindi other than myself, because I come from a Hindi-speaking area. Anyway, my friend's request is in order and I will speak in English.

I want to speak about refugees about whom it has been said that they have been fully rehabilitated. I want to relate a story of some of these persons. First of all I will take up the case of Alwar and Bharatpur people. There are about 30,000 families who have been sent to the old State of Alwar. You know in Rajasthan it is all arid land and nothing else. There is no water available. Each family was allotted ten acres of land. As a matter of fact, these people were living in Kurukshetra. They were not willing to leave that place. I and other people were requested by this Ministry to ask these people to leave for Alwar and other places. It is at our request that these people left for Alwar and other places.

The Government was pleased to give them ten acres of land each. So far, so good. The Government said that they will be responsible for their food etc. for some time and will give them every help by way of taccavi etc. They said for some time they would only charge land revenue and nothing more. In one of the letters which I produced before the Advisory Board it was also stated that after two years they will get occupancy right in those lands.

One thing that I would very respectfully submit to the hon. Minister is that, at the time they were allotted these lands there were no rules for compensation made, but at the same time Government issued a notification that all those persons to whom lands were allotted should not prefer any claims. All the other refugees were allowed to put in their claims whereas these persons were not allowed to put in their claims about rural houses, because they were allotted about ten acres. According to rules, because they were allotted more than four acres, their houses, if they are worth less than Rs. 20,000 they were not to be taken into consideration at all. At the same time, if a person had four or five houses and each one of them was less than Rs. 20,000 he would not be entitled to a single pie. If he had four houses worth Rs. 80,000, even then only if there was one house worth more them Rs. 20,000 that would be taken into consideration and all the others disregarded.

What happened at Alwar? Out of these 30,000 families I think only 5 per cent people were there who preferred their claims. The other people were debarred from making their claims. This is a question of first-class importance which has not been considered by the Ministry at all. A notification was issued that those persons should not make any claims. In obedience to that notification the people did not make any claims, because they were allowed ten acres. There were some people, some two or three per cent people, who did make their claims in spite of the notification. Their claims were rejected on the plea that there was already a notification; oniy in the case of such people who had urban claims their claims were verified.

What happened after some time? As I told you ten acres of land was given and out of these ten acres one acre of chahi cultivable land was also given, and that was the principal means of their livelihood, because the other land will not yield anything

unless there was good rain. These people were also given taccavi. They were not given any houses. Shri A. P. Jain, when he propounded his interim scheme, said in the House that every man in Punjab to whom land was allotted had a house and therefore his claim to a house could be disregarded. But, these people were not given any houses. They were only given some money for making chhappars.

So far as that money is concerned, something like Rs. 1162 per family on an average, it is said that that was given by way of taccavi, by way of food etc. etc. Now, I must thank the hon. Minister for his having remitted the amount which was spent on their alimony, their food. I am not very thankful in this sense that he has not shown any sort of concession to them. Originally, when they were asked to go there it was said in the notification that the Government will be responsible for their food, but the Ministry added this item also to their account. When this was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister he was pleased to make it a rule that no money will be charged from them for their food. In this way each family got a concession of Rs. 250.

But, what about the rest—Rs. 800 or more which has been given to these people. Do you propose to recover this amount from them? I must say it is impossible to recover that amount from them unless you send them somewhere else. So far as these lands are concerned, you want them to pay the price of these lands, whereas in lieu of that price you have already asked them not to make any claims for their houses etc. They had property worth crores of rupees and they did not make any claims in accordance with your notification. Whatever claims they made you rejected them. With what face can you ask them now to pay the price of these land. And, what is the price of these lands? In Rajasthan the people themselves are charging only Rs. 100 per bigha from jagirdars, and you propose to charge something between Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per bigha. Is it fair? Is it just? I am submitting this for your consideration.

Last time, when the rules were before the House, in 1955, I requested Shri Khanna to go over there. That was my only request then. I reinforced that request by requesting other respectable officers of this Ministry. I requested Shri Srivatsava, Shri Jhonson and others to go there personally and look at the conditions there, and if they were not satisfied I will not say a word. But, unfortunately, Shri Khanna went there during the elections. He went only to Alwar and returned. I would again repeat my request. Such is the deplorable condition of these refugees that you cannot imagine how they are living. It is but fair that at least the hon. Minister does visit that place and see these people. They are just like the children of the hon. Minister. He must realise that he is a Rehabilitation Minister. He must look to his own children.

I am going to bring some more complaints to his notice. If he does not go there they would not get any satisfaction. If he goes and looks to their conditions they will be amply compensated. They are people who do not want to complain. They are not urban people, they are not vociferous people, they are simple unsophisticated peasants, they only want that their conditions may be seen.

13:29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

I am submitting for your consideration another matter. The hon. Minister said: all right, pay this money in 15 instalments just as the Ganganagar people are doing. The Ganganagar people are rich, they can pay. These people cannot pay when you are charging them this amount. Moreover, what has the Ministry done? They say that the rejected claims may be revived, regarded as good. But, those persons who did not prefer any claims because you asked them

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

not to prefer any claims are not getting any benefit. I would respectfully ask Shri Khanna to kindly consider this case from the standpoint of those who did not prefer any claims because they were not allowed to do so. First of all you make a rule that no claims should be preferred and then you say that such of the rejected claims may be regarded as good It is not fair, it is not just

I am telling something more Your proteges are today being, I should say, pursued like animals You gave lands to them in Rajasthan Those lands are being taken back from them I do not know whether there is any good Government in Rajasthan which is capable of doing just ce to these refugees Shame heard too many stories in nopotism, partiality and unjustice the refugees

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member would become harsher if he addresses the Minister directly

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The Minister is too good to react on me Therefore, whatever I say he will take in a sportsman like way But I accept your advice and I will address you I hope you would not be harsher than the Minister on me so far as time is concerned

I was submitting that so far as these people are concerned the position is this The Collector of Alwar issued secret orders, secret circulars to the Tahsildars and other people that the lands are not to be given to the refugees There were secret orders to that effect Those lands have been given on patta to the local people There is conspiracy among the local people and the local officers and I am sorry to say this I have been informed like that People have come and told me that the Collector and other people in Rajasthan are simply tyrannical towards them Their lands are not being restored The people are living and yet some of them are reported to be dead by some patwari The lands are made over to the local people and the local people get the patta. The lands are not returned. There are secret orders to the effect that after 17th May, though there might have been orders that the lands should be returned, those orders will not be in force I have a copy of the secret letter with me and if the hon. Minister wants it, I will place it before him for his consideration so that he may look into the matter This thing is thoroughly objectionable, namely, the right of the ordinary citizen being regarded as non-existent There should not be such tyranny exercised over those people I request the Minister to look into this matter The matter could be decided this way, namely, either you appoint a fact-finding committee and send the committee or your officers to the place—whom you want—or, you appoint your advisory committee to go into the matter I request him to go there or let him send some of his officers to go there for two days so that they could look into the affairs I shall be satisfied if he looks into the matter In 1955, the hon Minister said that he would look into the matter, but according to me, he has not looked into it in the way in which I wanted him to look into He has done something but that is not sufficient They are very poor people, as I have said, and their case demands the greatest amount of attention from the hon Minister Without repeating, I would request the Minister to go to the place himself for two days, or, he might send somebody or appoint a committee I will be satisfied if a committee is appointed and the matter settled I do not think this is fair, that is, the persons neither being given their claims nor the value payable being reduced They are now asked to give three times the value which they cannot possibly give Their case is deplorable I hope that my request in this matter will go home

Now I come to another point. That is about the Lehna Singh market. Dr Lehna Singh was the last great man to come to India from Pakistan. He was our Minister also After him this market is named When I say

this market is named When I say that the market is named after him, I can also say that nobody living there should feel that he is not living under the protecting wings of their own patriotic, sympathic and brave Dr Lehna Singh What happens now? Compare the Khan market with this market In the Khan market, there is the upper flat and the shops beneath There are two shops beneath each upper storey The hon Minister, when he was speaking on the rules in connection with the Rehabilitation Bill, told us that if there are marginal cases, he would look into them sympathetically Though he did so out of his kindness, I should say that even for that we had to agitate In the case of the Khan market, the Minister has agreed that the upper flat can be given to one person and the shops can be given to other persons He has accepted such a rule in regard to that market I have no complaint there Now, what is the position? The Lehna Singh market is 117 yards, whereas the Khan market is 119 yards It so happens that the price which has been calculated, so far as the Lehna Singh market is concerned, is Rs 10,759 The rule is that houses which are more than Rs 10,000 should be sold in auction If the basis on which the Khan market rate is accepted is good, then there will be no difficulty whatsoever in paying It is not that they are not willing to pay Rs 759 more We will certainly pay it But we want that as in the Khan market, where the price of land is divided into three portions, one for the flat and two for the shops, a similar thing should be done for the Lehna Singh market Please do this If you kindly accept this suggestion on this basis, as you have accepted it in the Khan market, all those who live in that market will get the advantage

I only want that this may be divided into three portions as in the Khan market, and the rest may be distributed. The three portions constitute firstly two persons who own the shops and the third to the person who owns the flat I asked those people who came to me as to whether they were prepared to say that they would not go to (adversely affected) the hon Minister and say, "Why have you increased our share?" They were agreeable, they will certainly make them agree, and either pay the amount to them or see that the amount is not lowered But, at the same time, my humble submission is, so far as this case is concerned, there is difference in cost as between the Lehna Singh market and the Khan market In the Lehna Singh market, the cost is Rs 8,729, whereas in the Khan market, it is Rs 7,268 In Khan market it should have been more, because it is located in a much more prosperous place But the other market is situated in a far-off place, Subzi Mandi

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I might make the position clear by making one observation That will save the time of the House and of the hon Member This case has been brought to my notice very recently and I will see that there is a uniform basis, and that there is no discrimination against any market That is my policy, and I am having that case examined

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am very much satisfied with the answer I do not proceed further with that point The other facts which are connected with this should also be kindly gone into by the hon Minister He knows them I shall come to the next item and that is about Purana Quila I will not go into the history of it Judging from the attitude the hon Minister is adopting today I think there will be some announcement from him so far as this question is concerned But this will not be the first time that he makes an announcement in regard to these people living in Purana Quila These people came in here in 1947-48 Then there were persons who wanted to be sent to the Kingsway Camp They were respectable people who said that they wanted protection only not gratis relief They were sent to the Purana Quila and were housed in small alcoves there Then tents were fixed but

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava].

they caught fire. Shri Mohanlal Saksena was then the Minister in charge. He told those people out of sympathy towards them that the Government had got materials and they would build houses for them. "But we have got no money to pay the labourers." The people were asked to contribute something and they contributed Rs. 150 each. Something to the tune of Rs. 60,000, as the people said, was contributed, though the hon. Minister, in reply to a question, said that it was Rs. 45,000. I have got those receipts with me. Anyway, it was said that this amount was received towards the construction of huts. This is a case of self-help. After the amount was collected and the huts were built, what happened? After one year, the Ministry asked the people to pay Rs. 12-8-0 per hut by way of rent, whereas the idea was that it was a temporary structure and that after sometime, other arrangements would be made, so that they would have to pay nothing. But some people paid Rs. 12-8-0 each and some did not pay at all. I have got the receipt with me. Nothing more upto this time has been done. But there are those who had to pay, much more and who paid what Government demanded.

People went to Panditji and told him: "We are being asked to pay." Panditji, who was going somewhere then, said that he would surely go to their places and settle the matter. But up to this time, nothing has been done. Panditji has not gone. Though usually, when Panditji promises to visit, he does come, but he has not come to this place yet. I do not know how far this story is correct.

But then, what happened? In 1952-53, they all made many applications. I have got full copies of those applications in which the people asked the Minister to kindly come to their help and give them some place to live in. The people who came to Delhi subsequently were given ihata in Lajpat Nagar and other places. The people of Purana Quila hoped to be treated very handsomely, and they were also promised that they would be treated well and accommodation provided for them near their present place of occupation and custom.

But in 1954, the reply came "you have been handed over to the Delhi State" and Delhi State came to be in charge of those people. In the Delhi State, the hon. Minister, Shri Yudhvir Singh, promised to them that they will get a site just near their own place, two miles from their place, and that they will not be sent away to far off sites. I have got those papers with me and all the correspondence with me. I have got cutting of the pronouncement which appeared in the papers also. When Shri Yudhvir Singh promised to help them, they were satisfied and then, our hon. Minister also gave them assurance that whatever Shri Yudhvir Singh said was all right. I understand the Ministry has been making full attempts to find out some place where these people could be located. They did not want to move to some other place four or five miles away. The Purana Quila people did not want to go there. The Ministry also accepted that situation, and the people's stand. After accepting that situation, the Ministry began to search for some place which could be found. The Secretary of the Ministry also made good efforts so far as I understand, and finally they found out a place near Jungpura.

I have got copies of the speech made by the Minister at different places regarding this subject and I also know that the Minister said that "we are considering the place near Jangpura". But nothing has been done so far. The people were not given any place. I do not know why. I know that the hon. Minister would do his very best to see that they are properly rehabilitated. What is the use of sending these people 8 miles away and troubling them again? In that place, there are 500 families and they have got accustomed and habituated to that place. They do not want to go to any far off plae. They do not want to go to Malaviya Nagar, Lajpat Nagar or Kalka Colony, As a mat-

ter of fact, they should not be forced to go there. I would very humbly suggest to the hon. Minister to give them accommodation in Jangpura, as promised.

It is said that the Defence Ministry has got some two or three poles there. I made enquiries. First of all the difficulty was, the Rehabilitation Ministry said, "it does not belong to us". But after searching the records and after contacting various people, we found out that as a matter of fact, this place belongs to the Rehabilitation Ministry. So, I would request Shri Khannaji to give a healing balm to these people. Their hearts are injured, their feelings are lacorated. They have been relying on the promises of this Ministry. I know it may be difficult for the Ministry perhaps to perform this promise if there is any other Ministry intervening. But when I know that it is within the power of this Ministry to perform this promise, I very respectfully and very insistently do submit for their consideration that they ought to honour the promise which they have given.

I do not think Shri Khannaji will ever say that he did not perhaps give a sort of promise. I do not say it is an unalterable assurance; I do not say it is binding and it is something which can be taken to a court of law. Anyhow, the promises made by the Delhi Minister are as good as the promise made by this Minister, because he was in charge then. At the same time, this Member has affirmed that promise and said he would look into it. He has not given the last word. Many questions were asked in the House and he gave favourable replies. Nothing will be lost; if the land belongs to you, I only want that you should give them a plot each and a model of a house, so that they may build their own houses. This will be the best course to adopt today. If you kindly agree to this, they will forget all the difficulties and troubles that they have undergone in the last 8 or 9 years. After all, that place is to be utilised for a zoological garden. Human beings are entitled to more consideration than animals.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has always been pleading for animals much more.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Hon. Member or hon. Minister?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has always been pleading for animals also.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Quite right; but I regard man as the best animal.

So far as this matter is concerned, I expect that the hon. Minister will kindly make a pronouncement and give an assurance to those thousands of persons who are waiting for it.

I come to another market, the Kamala Market, named after a noble lady. What do the people living in this market want? I remember those days when these people, who are now living in this market, occupied some parts of the Queen's Garden and other places on Burn Behan Road. They were not allowed to live in those places. Many years ago, our humble services were utilised for asking them to vacate those places. We went and told them, "you vacate those places". For two years they lived at their houses without doing any business; they ate up what they had got. They left those places, because those places were being disfigured by thatched huts and for two years they did no business. Then they came to the Kamala Market.

I should like to remind this Ministry that not once, but hundred times, the Ministry said that all built properties and all other evacuee properties which have come to the pool will

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava].

be given over to those persons who are in possession. These persons are in possession of these shops. Why are you not giving these shops to them? What is the rub? They are only worth Rs. 4,000. Any person who has got a claim for Rs. 10,000 or more can be given these shops or he can pay the amount. If you kindly look at the rules which the Government themselves framed, rule 36 says:

> "Classes of Government-built properties which may be allotted: The following classes of Government-built properties shall ordinarily be allottable:—
>
> (i) Every Government-built residential property valued at Rs. 10,000 or less,
>
> (ii) every Government-built shop valued at Rs. 10,000 or less."

May I humbly ask, in the face of this rule 36, can anybody say that the shops in the Kamala Market will not be given to these people who are in possession? How can you get out of your rule? You are bound by this rule. There is no reason why you should get out of this rule. Even if you have power to get out of this rule, I would submit that justice, morality, I should say, and the rules of evidence—and the section dealing with estoppel; I forget the number—probably 115 requires that you should give them these shops. All those persons who have got a claim of Rs. 10,000 or more can take possession of the property and keep it. You will only charge him the price or recover it from his claim. When you have given out these shops to this person and by his conduct he has not bid against any other property, he had a right to say, "Since I vacated that place on the basis of your assurance. I did not make a bid for the property, you are estopped from saying that you will not give the shop to me." It is unfair to say that these shops will not be given to these persons.

What is the reason why these shops are not being given to them? I am rather surprised at the reason given by the hon. Minister. On 13th April, 1957, after these people have been in possession of the shops for a very long time and when they have not hit against any other property, the hon. Minister wrote a letter to Shri Radha Raman, saying that these shops will not be allotted. The reason given is, at the time when this land was taken, an assurance was taken, an assurance was given by the Government that these Ramlila Grounds will ever remain the property of the Government. These people interested in it made enquiries from the Ramlila people and asked them if they had made any such condition. I have got their reply. So far as the Ramlila people are concerned, they say, "We have got absolutely no objection to those shops being given to those allottees". The reply is there from the President of the Ramlila Committee.

But what has Ramlila to do with this? I do not know. Ramlila was never celebrated on this piece of land. Ramlila Society has got no right of possession or title over this property. It belongs to the land development section of the Rehabilitation Department now. From 1937, the land belonged to the Rehabilitation Department. Do I understand that when the Rehabilitation Department built these big shops, spent some Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 lakhs over this property, they knew that the property belonged to another and yet spent the money? If the property belongs to them, who made this condition? Not the Ramlila Committee; not any other person.

You know better than myself, Sir, that according to the Transfer of Property Act, supposing a thing is transferred and a condition is attached to it, the condition is void. So far as this excuse of the Government that some condition was made when the land was transferred to them is concerned, I will not say that there is no substance behind it, because

the hon. Minister has written a letter to Shri Radha Raman that there is something like that. Therefore, I will not go to the extent of saying that this is absolutely illusory. But at the same time, even if there was some promise given by the hon. Minister to somebody, the promise is not binding. The condition is absolutely void. I leave it here. I have to say much about this Kamala market matter. I will not rub it further. I will leave it to my hon. friend to consider whether he could not go into this question and do what is right.

I shall take up two other matters and finish then within two minutes that you have been pleased to give me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This was the second ring.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am very sorry I did not hear the first It ought to be waived. Otherwise, I would have taken two minutes from then

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not only ring the bell the first time but really spoke out that the first ring is gone.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am very sorry, I did not hear, I am rather hard-pressed for time. I have two other matters and I have done

The first thing that I want to submit is, I will only repeat that the hon. Minister gave an assurance to every person who took a loan from the R.F.A. that the interest shall cease from 1955. I know it is not within his powers to see that the interest ceases But, the promise is his, not a promise of the Finance Minister But, he is a part of the Government. I would request him to use all his endeavours in favour of those to whom he has extended this promise. Even if the promise is gratuitous, you know under section 70 of the Contract Act, he is bound by his word, his Ministry is bound by it. His word, I take it, is good. I would ask him to request the Finance Minister to fulfil his word. Otherwise, I would say, there is no jointness of responsibility in the Ministries. I would request him to keep his word to these people After all, it is not a great amount. In the R.F.A, what is happening? Thousands of loans have been given to people, which will never be recovered. Out of these people, who are entitled to claims, you will get everything. What would happen if the Government kindly agrees to give up this part of interest. The hon. Minister's word is worth more than that I would submit that he must see that this word is fulfilled

The second point that I would like to bring to his notice is a very strange thing, which I have not seen in my life This Ministry has, by an unilateral act, asked the people to pay much more than they could possibly be asked to pay under any terms of contract or under principles of morality or justice A person was occupying a house shop from 1951. Now, they have revised the rent and the person who was paymg Rs. 15 is asked to pay arrears to the tune of Rs 30 a month I have got notices in my possession in which a person who paid Rs 13-8-0 is now being asked to pay so big an amount that he could not pay. By an unilateral act, the Ministry has raised the rent and they are demanding it for the last several years, from the date of occupation till now.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I clarify the position, Sir? That would save his time and the time of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know whether it would save time or not. But, the clarification has to be made

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Any way, that would save the time of the House The position is this. In Delhi, we have built a large number

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

of markets We have rationalised the rent according to some agreed formula In some cases the rents have been revised and they have gone down The reduction comes to round about Rs 14 or 15 lakhs In some cases, unfortunately, the rents had to be increased though the increase will not be material Since 1955 September, all those persons who purchased shops under the compensation scheme will not be required to pay anything in addition There has been a mistake These notices had been issued retrospectively which is wrong I am withdrawing those notices I shall see that if any increase is to take place, that shall take place prospectively and not retrospectively

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I understand that these notices will be re-called from what has fallen from the hon Minister I am very happy I do not want to rub it further I wanted to say some bad things about these notices

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon Member should end here When this concession is given, he should end

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am ending Lastly, I would submit for the consideration of the hon Minister that in all these matters, he ought to behave with sympathy and consideration towards these people who have been put to a lot of suffering in charging inflated market prices He is charging the 1957 prices and not the 1951 prices, when the houses were built I request the hon Minister to consider these points sympathetically and thank you for having given me so much time

Shri Bimal Ghose: Sir, it is unfortunate that one participates in this discussion on the Demands for the Rehabilitation Ministry with some feeling of frustration This frustration stems from the fact that although years roll by, the fate and fortune of the refugees and the reply of the Minister concerned hardly ever changes I hope the hon. Minister will not repeat that this is a very difficult problem so far as the East Bengal refugees are concerned, that this differs essentially from the problem that we had to face in the west, that there is a continuous stream coming along from East Pakistan This is an old story. We have heard it from year to year

My point is, we knew that the East Bengal refugees will be coming along. Government would have to prepare themselves for it It is not sufficient for the Government to say that since the refugees continue to come along, they are faced with a difficult problem The problem is difficult But, it is for the Government to solve the difficult problem and not repeat that excuse from year to year

Incidentally, what Government have done recently is a fact—my hon friend Shri A C Guha also referred to this which violates the pledges that were given by the leaders of India to the East Bengal refugees They have made it difficult for the migrants from there to come over to India I had tabled a question which was not answered but I was referred to an unstarred or a starred question, 934 of September 1956 about restriction on migrations That answer, I found, was this The answer stated that there were no restrictions, but that administrative instructions were issued earlier in March and also in July 1956 to the Deputy High Commissioner in Decca to ensure that migration certificates would have to be issued only in deserving cases, and that these instructions referred mainly to the information to be obtained from applicants and the process of issuing migration certificates

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Who gave this reply?

Shri Bimal Ghose: This reply was given by, I should think, the External Affairs Ministry

But in the West Bengal Assembly, the Relief and Rehabilitation Minister stated only recently that "we have said in September 1956 that we shall not issue migration certificates except for very serious and weighty reasons. Our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca has been instructed to that effect". I understand that the procedure has been changed. As a matter of fact, migration certificates are now very stringently issued. I understand that from January to May, 1957, a little over 5000 certificates have been issued. Very many hard cases occur as a result of these restrictions. I am told that a rule has been made now that if a person's parents are in East Bengal, he will not be allowed to come over. He may have relations here who would be able to educate him. But, the young man is not allowed to come over.

Apart from that, I would like to raise the morality of the question. What right have we to debar these people, to whom we have given a pledge on the Partition of the country, from coming over? They do not come over for nothing. One does not leave his homeland for nothing. One does not leave his home and come here for living in the conditions in which refugees are living in Sealdah, for nothing. The hon. Minister should realise that if they come to live in these conditions, it is because compelling circumstances force them to come over and they could not stay on. As a matter of fact, the hon. Minister himself had admitted that on many occasions.

I should also like to know as to whether before issuing migration certificates, Government are laying it down as a condition that they will not be entitled to any rehabilitation in West Bengal and only on that condition, if at all, migration certificates should be issued. Because, I find in the six-monthly review it is stated that the East Bengal refugees will not be given any further rehabilitation assistance in West Bengal.

Secondly, I hope that the hon. Minister will not repeat that the problem is difficult because West Bengal has attained a stage of saturation and that no refugees can be taken over. That is also a very old story. As the hon. Minister knows, that is also a very controversial debatle point, controversial not between him and ourselves only, but controversial as between Government spokesmen themselves. I wonder if the hon. Minister knows what the Chief Minister of West Bengal said on as late as the 19th of April this year when some Bettiah refugees interviewed him that if we had a policy of rehabilitation through industrialisation, through the setting up of industries, then, all the refugees that have come over and those that have yet to come over can be settled in West Bengal. He might refer to the Chief Minister of West Bengal and find out whether that is true or not. Even in his budget statement, the Chief Minister of West Bengal had stated that we should not be dogmatic about this question as to whether the East Bengal refugees who are coming over can or cannot be settled in West Bengal. I am sure that if we had a plan, we could have settled them in West Bengal. But I am not against sending them over to any other part of India.

14 hrs.

I do not agree with what my hon. friend Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya has said, namely that other parties are opposing it. I am sure, being an editor of a newspaper, he knows the resolution that was passed by the Bengal Assembly; it was passed unanimously by all the parties, whether it was the Communist or the Socialist or the Congress Party; it was a unanimous resolution that was passed on the Dandakaranya scheme.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I referred to what I found here.

Shri Bimal Ghose: We are all members of the parties Does the hon. Member mean to say that the Communist Party in Bengal is going in one way, and in another way here? Is that his appreciation of affairs as to how members conduct themselves?

I am sorry I was interrupted, and, therefore, I was replying to my hon friend I know that you, Sir, would pull me up

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I am unfortunate, because I was referred to

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I waited till the hon Member himself pulled himself up.

Shri Bimal Ghose: As I said, we are not opposed to East Bengal refugees being sent out What we are opposed to is a lack of knowledge of the conditions under which East Bengal refugees who will be sent outside will have to live If we know what the scheme is, and if we know that they will be looked after properly why on earth shall we object, particularly when the scheme is good?

The main problem of East Bengal refugees, as of any other refugees, as you will understand, is that of rehabilitation What have we done, since the Partition of the country, for the rehabilitation of the East Bengal refugees? Some 32 lakhs of refugees have come over to West Bengal I am confining myself to West Bengal, for the moment, and not taking into account the East Bengal refugees in either the eastern region or outside Government claim that they have given rehabilitation benefit to some 19 lakhs out of these 32 lakhs of people I do not know if the camp population is included in these 19 lakhs, but I believe it is not Of the remainder of 13 lakhs, about 3 lakhs are accounted for by the camp people who are not, I must say, in a very bad way It is bad in the sense that the money is being wasted, but they are looked after to a certain extent They are being looked after, but money is being wated. That is not rehabilitation That is relief You are demoralising the people That is what you are doing at a huge cost

But the balance of 10 lakhs of people have rehabilitated themselves, and they have not received any rehabilitation assistance from Government, excepting probably tear-gassing, lathi charges, and sometimes even bullets. I refer to the people who were in the squatters' colonies They have rehabilitated themselves, and I only hope that Government will not displace them again, either the West Ben-Bengal Government or this Government

The paradox of the whole situation is this The House should realise that the 19 lakhs of people whom Government claim to have given rehabilitation benefit are the people who have not at all been rehabilitated This is the problem of these 19 lakhs of people for whom Government have spent by way of rehabilitation benefit about Rs 50 to 52 crores, I believe They have not been rehabilitated

Now, what is this rehabilitation that Govenment talk about? It is that they have given a house-building loan of Rs 500 or Rs 1,250

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The hon Member is a very responsible Member, and he used the word 'now' He said the refugees have been shot at and given bullets May I ask him to give me one or two instances where bullets have been fired?

Shri Bimal Ghose: That was long ago There have been many campaigns about squatters' colonies years back, years gone by, where there has been sometimes, also shooting If the Minister wants one or two instances, I shall give them later on But that was not my main point I said, and I stand by what I said, that they have not got any rehabilitation benefit excepting, let us say, if not shooting—there were one or two cases of shooting—at least lathi charges and tear-gassing

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That may not be the main point, but if the hon. Member does not give instances, that may be very hard on the Minister....

Shri Bimal Ghose: I shall give the instances later There has been shooting when refugees have gone on huge demonstrations My hon friend Shri C K Bhattacharyya who is a newspaper editor will be able to tell him where there has been shooting

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I shall rather go by the hon Member's words.

Shri Bimal Ghose: The main problem is the rehabilitation of these people And it is these people whom Government claim to have rehabilitated or given rehabilitation benefit to, who really need rehabilitation today That is the tragedy of the whole situation As I was saying, what they call rehabilitation is just giving Rs 500 or Rs 1,250 of house-building loan, or Rs 500 or Rs 750 by way of business loan That is all the rehabilitation benefit that they have given

For eight or nine years since then, what has happened? If they had built a house, they had broken down their house, sold their tin, and sold their wood and everything else to eke out a living The main question is that Government have really not laid down any plan—the plan might be there on paper but they have not implemented any plan for the rehabilitation of these people

What have Government done? Take, for instance the things they say they have done Take, for example, the rehabilitation on land The Minister, about two years go, that is, in 1955, stated that Bengal had been saturated We have been hearing it for many years All right if Bengal is saturated, do something about it We are taking up land in other States, other States have been generous to offer us land In the Second Five Year Plan you will find that it is stated that other States have offered 3 lakhs of acres of land, and this is, without taking into account about 14,000 acres in Tripura and 6,000 acres in Cachar Since 1955, these lands were being offered And the Second Five Year Plan has made a provision of nearly Rs 4 crores for acquiring and developing one lakh acres of land. If you take the six-monthly reviews, you will find references to this land in other States But in the return for the latest half-year, there is no reference to the land in other States And there is the Dandakaranya scheme now I want to know what has happened to the schemes for the development of the land in other States? Have Government given them up? Or are they going with them side by side? What is happening? How many people have they taken in these two years' time to other States and rehabilated them there?

The trouble about the Dandakaranya scheme of rehabilitation is this We have been talking about Dandakaranya But even in the note circulated by the Minister, he has said that even within two or three years' time it will not start maturing, probably, we shall be getting the fruit of it some five years hence But where will the refugees be till then? As it is happening, the problem will solve itself. They are slowly dying out of starvation That is the only solution that Government are looking forward to, because after five years only, people would be rehabilitated, if at all, in the Dandakaranya. I want to know what is going to happen during these five years' time

Then take the case of industries. It was from 1955 that at the informal consultative committee meetings, the Minister was pleased to give us a list of the industrial schemes which he was going to help to establish. Two years have since gone by, and what has happened? There are about fifteen or sixteen schemes, and out of these fifteen or sixteen schemes, about half of them date from 1955 and the other half from 1956 So, two years or one year have gone by But how many people have been rehabilitated? Even here, as my hon friend Shri A C Guha has pointed out, most of these industrial units that are to be established are in places which are not heavily concentrated refugee areas. But if we take some of the heavily concentrated refugee areas, I shall tell you what is happening

[Shri Bimal Ghose]

For example, the Minister knows that the heavily concentrated refugee areas are Gayeshpur, Taherpur, Habra and Khosbasmahalla. In Taherpur, there was a proposal for starting a new spinning mill. The proposal came in 1955. In the previous sessions, it was being said that some progress was being made; but now, the observation in this latest report is that no progress has been made, and it is likely that the scheme may have to be cancelled.

Now this is the way that rehabilitation is being done. And this is a heavily concentrated refugee area. What have the Government done? They set up many government colonies. They took the people there. They gave them house-building loans, probably accommodation. But nothing to earn their living. Five, six and seven years have passed since. Government gave us hopes that they would start industries, they would give them a living. That is quite understandable. We were quite happy when we heard that. I was in that meeting which was held two years ago. I felt enthused then but today I must say that I am greatly disappointed, about what is happening. Let the Hon'ble Minister come with me to Chakdaha and even beyond and all along that belt right up to Calcutta. He will find that refugees are dying out slowly.

Take Gayeshpur. There was a proposal for a new spinning mill in 1955. What has happened? The site has been allotted. Two years have passed. Some buildings, stores, godown etc. have been brought up to roof level. Foundation of factory shed under construction, and so on. This is after two years. Do you think that this is the way to rehabilitate refugees? Do you think that when the refugees get excited and worried and agitated and bring out processions and demonstrations, they are not in the right? How long will human patience hold out, I want to ask, under such conditions?

You have spent only in Bengal about Rs. 85 crores of our money, the poor taxpayers' money, and this has been largely wasted. Rs. 52 crores or so were utilised to rehabilitate. Where is the rehabilitation? You have given relief. I do not say that that is all wasted. But here it is a process of slow starvation.

That is the picture in West Bengal. We have tried to bring that to the notice of Government and to tell them about the conditions, but conditions do not improve. I therefore want to bring it to the notice of the House today and appeal to the Members of this House that they must bestir themselves, they must try to bring their influence to bear upon the Government and force it to do something; otherwise money is being wasted.

Two years ago when Shri Mehr Chand Khanna was posted to Calcutta, we had great hopes. But I must say now that those hopes have certainly not been fulfilled. We are greatly disappointed.

Therefore, I would like to appeal to this House to see that something is done about it.

There are one or two other points, apart from rehabilitation, which I wanted to refer to. One is an old matter to which I have often referred. That is about regularisation of properties exchanged between the refugees going from one country to the other. It has not been a legal exchange because no legal documents were transacted. But as the Hon'ble Minister knows, properties were exchanged fairly and squarely. The difficulties that the refugees are in now arise from the fact that some Muslims who have come back are selling their properties and those who are in possession of the land are finding it difficult, because in certain cases there have even been court executions.

I have been bringing this matter to the notice of the hon. Minister. He has been saying that it is not within his jurisdiction, and he is trying his best to do something. I hope he would be able to do something and not just say that he has tried his best and has failed.

I would end by saying that the problem, so far as the refugees from East Bengal are concerned, is really very grim. This House should realise that merely by voting money, its duty is not finished. Moneys have been voted year after year. But I want every Member of this House to try and find out as to how many people have been actually rehabilitated, not merely reports which say that when some scheme will be completed, so many people will be rehabilitated, so many people will be rehabilitated on land, so many will be absorbed in industry and so on. That story has been going on for too long to carry any conviction any more. We want results now.

There is one matter about refugees from West Pakistan I would like to refer to. Though I do not know much about it, I have been given a point by a friend, and that is about allotable houses to be sold. The instalment that has been arranged is spread over 8 years. The first instalment has to be 20 per cent. The refugees want that it should be 8 equal yearly instalments, and the first instalment should also be 12½ per cent.

Another point is that the price at which these properties are being sold is the present market price, while the Advisory Committee had recommended that it should be cost plus 10 per cent. Considering that these people are refugees, that appears to be reasonable. Although the hon. Minister may say that that will affect his pool, even then while Government is not incurring a loss and while the parties concerned are refugees, I think that that is a reasonable proposition and hope that the hon. Minister will give his due consideration to that matter.

Shri Barman: At the outset, I would mention a particular matter regarding my constituency. During question it was asked by my hon. friend, Shri S. C. Samanta, whether some grant was proposed to be given to the T.B. hospital in Cooch Behar and it had not been given.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Is he referring to the segregation hospital?

Shri Barman: That was a hospital built during the war. Later on, it is being used as a T.B. hospital and in that district, now there is no other arrangement anywhere else.

I am glad to learn that the hon. Minister during his tour of North Bengal, that is, my constituency,—I am very grateful to him for that; I met him also—said that he had himself visited the hospital about six months ago. Therefore, I need not relate to him the condition of that hospital. It is most deplorable that in that State such a horrible condition should exist in a T.B. hospital. The hospital is situated some three or four miles away from the town of Cooch Behar where every little house gets electricity. But that hospital, which was not a creation or construction of the West Bengal Government or the Government of India but was a legacy from the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, has not been given that facility. I have visited that hospital. Poisonous snakes are wandering here and there. Some of them have been killed and kept as in a museum. That place is still without electricity. In that hospital, the accommodation is limited. I think more than double the number are being accommodated there. Why? When people contract T.B. their relations simply take these patients and leave them there. The doctor says, 'what shall I do? I cannot turn him out'. So perforce he has to find accommodation in the verandah or in the open. As the Government, in spite of requests, did not increase the money given for diet, instead of Rs. 3 per diem which, I understand, is provided for a T.B. patient, only Re. 1 per day is being paid. They are given to such straits by compulsion of events. As I have stated in the beginning, there is no other place not only in that district but even in the neighbouring district of Jalpaiguri where the T.B. patients could be kept. That is the condition. And, I am pained to learn today that the hon. Minister can give such a reply.

[Shri Barman]

My reason is this. He is the Minister of Rehabilitation and he is also a Member of the Cabinet. Not only the refugees but the people of that neglected land can expect justice from the Cabinet. In North Bengal, Cooch-Behar is the most concentrated place so far as the refugees are concerned. I leave alone the question of other people. It is his first duty to see that the people who are under his direct charge, namely, the refugees, when they are attacked with T.B. must have some place. Has he managed to give any accommodation for them? If he has not done that, is it not his responsibility to see that things are done?

I recognise that the Central Ministry here cannot take up the job and the rehabilitation works will have to be undertaken by the State Governments there, and by the people who know the place. If any agriculturist has to be rehabilitated, the land belongs to the State and so he cannot but depend on the State Ministry. But where the question of policy or principle is concerned, he has certainly, the uppermost voice and he can just ask the State Ministry to do a thing. He can say: I have just visited the hospital; I have seen the conditions there; there is no other place where those unfortunate people attacked with TB can go; so, why do you refuse to give more accommodation there? Would it benefit him simply to say that because the State Ministry had not sponsored or accorded their approval to any grant to that hospital, he could not do anything. I charge him with this and not with others.

I have visited the place. I really forgot to bring the matter to his notice. I was pained to hear him washing away his responsibility by saying that the State Government did not give their blessings to the scheme. I hope he will think over the matter again.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I shall assure the hon. Member that I shall again take up the question with the State Government.

Shri Barman: I shall be grateful to him, Sir.

Many things have been said. I am fully in accord with my friends who have criticised the Government that though large sums of money have been spent, yet rehabilitation has not been effected. At the same time, we should also realise that it requires efforts from both sides. The Government can after all give help with money and make all sorts of arrangements that are possible. It is for us, the evacuees and refugees also, to put up the best of efforts so that we can rehabilitate ourselves.

I would have been rather glad—if any of the hon. Members had suggested that the Ministry or the Administration would have done this or that instead of acting in the way they are doing.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Establish industries.

Shri Barman: I am glad that my friend Shri Ghose has mentioned the question of industrialisation within West Bengal.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Five spinning mills, 2 crores each; ten crores.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry the hon. Member had not enough time; but I was helpless.

Shri Barman: He has mentioned the question of industrialisation within West Bengal. I do not know what is the *per capita* cost of rehabilitation if we take to big industries. How many refugees have we got? He has said that 19 lakhs of people who have sought to be rehabilitated have not been rehabilitated. I shall simply ask him how much money will be required so that we can get 19 lakhs of people in industry within West Bengal. Even at present, I think, compared area to area, perhaps, West Bengal is a little better industrialised than other parts. My friends from other parts and underdeveloped areas are complaining. Therefore, I say this is not a practical proposition. We cannot have all the industries of India in West Bengal. Apart from that, there is the financial limit also.

As regards agriculture, another friend from the opposite side has suggested that they are not opposed to sending the refugees to other parts like Dandakaranya. In the same breath he says there is enough scope and possibility of rehabilitating these refugees in West Bengal itself

Shri Bimal Ghose: No, no.

Shri Barman: I did not mean the hon. Member

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: He is referring to Shri Elias.

Shri Barman: I am referring to M. Elias He says that he does not object to Bengalis being settled elsewhere. At the same time, he says that there is enough scope within Bengal. He quotes some statistics which we have been hearing here *ad nauseum*. I do not want to name the hon Member who always quotes statistics regarding areas in Bengal, so much of cultivated area and so much of uncultivated area and so on

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: He referred to the time of Alexander the Great, 300 B C

Shri Barman: My friend, Elias says that beginning from Dinajpur up to 24 Paraganas there are marshy lands. Then, he says Sunderbans He quotes some historians—I do not know of which century—as saying that if Sunderbans is developed and reclaimed, lakhs and lakhs of people may be settled there. I also know the Sunderbans though I live in the northernmost corner of Bengal, that is at the foot of the Himalayas. But, I had the good fortune of travelling through the Sunderbans for 7 continuous days in steamer. I know the conditions there Now, practically more than half has gone over to Pakistan

An Hon. Member: Only one-fourth remains.

Shri Barman: My friend says, one fourth. Maybe half, maybe one-fourth. That is not material. That is a forest area where Bengal tigers live.

I have lived there in the Sunderbans for 7 nights and days. I have seen tigers crossing from one place to another. Everybody knows the condition of the Sunderbans. Now there are a few zamindars who have reclaimed lands which are contiguous to the mainland of West Bengal. The remaining parts are dense forest. They have reclaimed it by raising bunds and every year thousands of lakhs are spent in maintaining the bunds. Sometimes they give way and the crops are washed away.

Now when he says that we can resettle and rehabilitate people there by reclamation, I do not know how many acres of deep forest he wants to reclaim When he was mentioning about Holland, I was thinking that the next point he was going to refer was about the reclaimation of the area covered by the Bay of Bengal.

Shri Bimal Ghose: That is what he said.

Shri Barman: I do not know how the Hollanders have done it. If it be within the possibility of the Ministry and if my hon. friends in this House think so they may try to do it.

But may I ask one question? If in same breath we say that there is enough scope for rehabilitating refugees within Bengal and that they should go elsewhere, is there any Bengali who would like to go outside? I ask one question of Mr. Elias He has been very eloquent when he was saying that 50,000 Muslims are still not rehabilitated. They went to Pakistan and they have come back. But they have not been rehabilitated.

An Hon. Member: They did not go to Pakistan?

Shri Barman: Then how were they ousted from their homes?

According to the statistics of West Bengal Government 7 lakhs of people had left West Bengal for East Bengal. Almost all of them have come back and it is in the report of the Ministry itself that everyone has been rehabilitated except a few thousand and all attempts are being made to rehabilitate them also He says that they are mostly in his constituency. I do not think there is any necessity now of propagating something on the floor of the House after he has been elected I shall ask him, is he ready to go and tell these Muslim refugees to go outside Bengal for the purpose of rehabilitation? No one would like it I will not like it. If there is any scope of being rehabilitated in a neighbouring area, I may not perhaps mind it The refugees would not mind going to Assam or Bihar, if they are kept in one block But we would not like to be partitioned again As between Assam and Bihar and Travancore-Cochin, I shall certainly not prefer Travancore-Cochin, but either Assam or Bihar, because of the psychology that there I will find something with which I am more or less familiar That is the natural psychology of every person And if you go on repeating *ad nauseum* that there is enough scope for rehabilitation within our State not a single refugee would like to go, not because he wants to create some trouble, or disobey orders, but because he thinks that his own State is trying to drive him out

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member's time is up

Shri Barman: I may tell my hon friends from my own experience—I do not know the experience of other Members elsewhere—that there is already friction between refugees and the permanent residents of West Bengal, because their own livelihood, their own economic condition is now being strained. West Bengal has adopted a principle that educated refugees should be given preference in the matter of employment and Employment Exchanges have instructions to that effect. That means a share of the original inhabitants of West Bengal is being taken away.

So far as the rural areas are concerned you give a refugee a house to live He lives there But how is he to subsist? When he finds no other employment, he takes to all unlawful means He forcibly enters his neighbour's gardens and picks away the fruits of his tree When he is prevented, he asks: "Only you shall eat it, shall we not?" I do not know who is right and who is wrong But this is what is happening

Very recently in my constituency some refugees attacked the house of a householder, looted his property, beat that man and his wife and it was reported the man is lying in hospital. The whole locality is against the refugees All are not bad people, but there is a strange feeling now created between the refugees and the original inhabitants Do you want to strain further the economy of West Bengal That will be only creating much more muddy and trouble the waters of West Bengal That alone could be the only objective of the people who give this advice

Can't you say, 'You have been living in East Bengal for so many years You were not in good condition After ten years you have come here Instead of West Bengal, if you go to Dhandakaranya, it is not going to matter much You go there in a body' We have always been saying Rehabilitate us in a mass, so that we can maintain our culture, gradually we will mix with the people there Instead of that if we say in a double-faced manner that they are ready to go, but there is scope here for rehabilitation that does not help anybody. That only creates misery and agony to the West Bengal State and to the people too

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following are the selected cut motions relating to various demands under the Ministry of Rehabilitation which have

been indicated by the Members to be moved subject to their admissibility:

Demand No.	*No. of Cut Motions*
76	1342, 1343, 319, 946, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373.
77	948, 949, 950, 951, 953, 955, 956, 957, 962, 1143, 1374.

Failure to concede the demands of the displaced persons in Alwar in Rajasthan

Shri Parulekar (Thana): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced to Re 1."

Failure to redress the grievances of the displaced persons in Kalyan Camp in Bombay State

Shri Parulekar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced to Re 1"

Need for legalising immediately the transfer of properties effected between emigrants from East Pakistan and West Bengal

Shri Bimal Ghose: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to develop Rana Serma for the purpose of Rehabilitation

Shri Dasratha Deb (Tripura): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Declaration of Kanpur City as a "Dispersal area" for E.P.D.P.s.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for development of urban colonies for displaced persons

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for setting up Industries and Training-cum-production centres for displaced persons

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Vocational and technical training Schemes

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Payment of claims through the central claims organisation

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to remove the discrimination between the urban and rural refugees in the matter of compensation

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Compensation claims of the refugees both from East and West Pakistan

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move·

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Question of recovery of loans from those refugees whose claims have been rejected

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move·

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to rehabilitate the refugees from East Pakistan property

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to provide better housing facilities to refugees both from East and West Pakistan

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for industrial scheme for providing employment to displaced persons

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move·

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-restoration of the property of Indian nationals under illegal possession at the time of partition

Shri Ramji Verma (Deoria): I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to extend the period from two to five years for the tenants who are occupying the houses auctioned by the Department

Shri Ramji Verma: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to remove the discrimination between the urban and rural refugees in the matters of compensation

Shri Ramji Verma: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure in providing facilities and amenities to displaced persons from the territory of Jammu and Kashmir State now under Pakistan's occupation

Shri Ramji Verma: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for giving of aid to the affected families of displaced persons in Tripura whose homes collapsed due to storm

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for providing aid or loans to displaced persons in Tripura for the reclamation of Tilla land

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give loans to displaced persons in Tripura for purchasing cattle.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to open adequate number of test relief work centres for providing works to the unemployed refugee labourers

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for conferring ownership of land allotted to refugees by the Rehabilitation Department

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for decreasing intervention in the cooperatives of the displaced persons

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for immediate stoppage of eviction of displaced persons

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs 100"

Postponement of realisation of loan from poor refugees for the time being

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs 100"

Provision for more allocation of sums for displaced persons in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to advance loans to refugees to clear jungles for cultivation

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Need to extend the period for the payment of instalments in respect of property and loans

Shri Ramji Verma: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are before the House

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip) Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir, I am thankful that I am able to speak on this Demand, because it is a burning question in Bengal and yet the problem has not been solved My hon friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava said that we look to the Minister in the Centre for the balm that we need, I also look to the Minister for the balm for West Bengal I realise that the container of that balm is the Finance Ministry The Hon. Minister for Rehabilitation has often told us, even in this House, that whenever money has been required for rehabilitation, the Finance Minister has not stood in his way, and that he is able to get whatever money is needed for the work that has to be done

We have always felt very happy when he has said this, and I hope this will be the case henceforth also. Sir, it is an admitted fact that we have realised that it is not possible to rehabilitate the refugees in West Bengal altogether, and that some other way has to be found. I would bring to the Minister's notice that there are three things that can really help the rehabilitation of refugees quickly,

which, if he will kindly look into will render this process much quicker

One is, reorienting the set up of camps and colonies Secondly, there are the educational institutions that need help, and thirdly the industrial development Industries sponsored by individuals, do rehabilitate the refugees Of course, this may be a State subject, but when it comes to a matter of policy, the Central Ministry must decide it After all, it is the responsibility of the Centre Here, I will bring to your notice, that there are certain things which need greater expedition I will give the example of a particular case in Nadia, because it is my constituency, in the Women's Camp at Champta The building scheme there must go forward much quicker The women there are in camps, and you cannot give them protection when they live in tents There are 605 students or more, but there is no school building at all The material and equipment—needed for teaching come at very tardy intervals and the enthusiasm dies out. I appeal to the Minister to rectify these things There is a school at Karimpur, The Jagannath Junior High School which caters to practically 85% or more refugees students It will have to be converted into a full fledged High School by 1958 Otherwise, the students will have to go elsewhere, for their School Final examinations It is a great hardship for displaced parents to send their sons somewhere else I am sure the Minister will realise this point and look into the matter Although it is a State Subject I stress the point that the minister can always issue a directive

There is a refugee colony where the refugees have rehabilitated themselves I speak of the colony of Saktinagar, in Nadia It has never asked for any help from the Government, and it has set an example These people came away from Pakistan with the "mantra" of "Sakti" in their hearts They came away to guard, that which is dearer than life itself—honour They have rehabilitated themselves without any help from Government, and they have not asked for any help so far Now, they ask a little help—a production centre—which would cost a paltry sum of Rs 11,000|- It would train about a hundred women There is no question of their not being able to market what they produce I have sent letters about it, and for years this correspondence has been going on. You will be surprised to hear, that the last letter I sent by Regd post, has been returned to me with an endorsement—"Refused—sent to sender" Why has this been sent back to me? I do not know I sent it to the Regional Director for Refugee Rehabilitation

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: State Government?

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Yes However it has been returned to me, and I am sorry, it has been returned to me It is a legitimate case

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. Would the hon Member kindly write to me? I will have this case looked into

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri. I am very grateful for this assurance and I am sure the people of Saktmagar—their hearts—will swell with hope again They really deserve it They have donated sixty bighas of land, Sir, to the Government from their resources for a hospital You can see from this, the progressiveness and the determination of these people

Sir, a word about loans, Loans that are given have to be expedited People receive loans of Rs 500|- or Rs 700|- in two or three instalments. Their houses are being built Sometimes, half if put up, but the rains come and destroy it That is really what happens If I could put before you the picture of a person when he goes to the Relief Offices in the rural districts, it would make any one act play which is too long to stage in Parliament, and I hope I can put it to the Hon Minister sometime when I meet him

You have taken up the Dandakaranya Scheme We are all for it. No Bengalee who is interested in the

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

welfare of the refugees can possibly be against that scheme But, it seems it would take two or three years to gather momentum What is going to happen in the meantime? I hope he will do something for these refugees in Bengal, so that they do not starve Of the Rs 83 crores spent in Bengal 43 crores has been spent in temporary relief It is impossible not to have done it People were dying in the streets like flies What is the use of any rehabilitation, if you have not given them relief? So, some amount was spent on temporary relief and it has to be given When the Dandakaranya Scheme becomes full-fledged it has to be taken into account that Bengalis, when they are sent out somewhere, must be given their own environment, language and culture A London Cockney wishes to live within the shadow and sight of St Pauls and the sound of Big Ben, it is always the treasured pride of the London Cockney that he "lives within the sight of St Pauls and the sound of Big Ben" So Bengalis also desire that their language and environment should be around them To teach their children they want Bengali teachers, Bengali Social workers to work with them, and Bengalee Doctors to look after them They must live within the sight and sound of the Bengali language, environment and culture Without that, there cannot but be desertions It is not because they want to put a spoke in the wheel of the Government It is because they want a certain environment They have come away and left their ancestral homes, the sweet smiling fields of East Bengal are no longer for them They have come to West Bengal and want to make a second home That is why they must have their own environment—by which they can exist The Dandakaranya scheme will be a vast scheme and will find the support of all the people of Bengal unless there be a few who have not got the good of the refugees in their minds I am sure all parties will support this idea I hope that this will be looked into and that the Minister with his warmth and vision will see that this thing is implemented, when the Dandakaranya scheme comes into being

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon Lady Member should not wait for the reaction of the hon Minister

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: India has always stood by the spirit as expressed by Panditji, that we have no enmity with any country Muslims who went to Pakistan, have come back, and have been rehabilitated in West Bengal They have been given minority grants and other help There is one small point A grant was given to Nadia for the minority community, which I think was 2 5 lakhs After that, I heard that it was 2 lakhs out of which only Rs 14,800/- has been used, and the rest was surrendered back to the Government It is a very sad affair, because the minority community has come back from Pakistan Some of them are in dire need and I hope Government will see that the sum that has been surrendered is re-allotted to them, so that the work can go on, and their distress may be relieved The Centre has come to the aid of Bengal and I hope that it will continue to do so I do not want to say that more has been given to West Pakistan and less to East Pakistan refugees Wherever the refugees are, the misery is there Now that the misery of Bengal is greater, I hope the allocation from the Centre will be more, so that the work in the State will not be hampered The Hon. Minister has said that Finance is not a stumbling block I hope the Hon Minister will see, that Bengal gets rather more, when needed, because the problem of Bengal is an acute problem, and it has now spread, so that it is a problem of India

To-day unless we can solve the refugee problem, we cannot solve the problem of Bengal or India.

Shri A. S. Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Minister

for Rehabilitation to certain outstanding problems pertaining to displaced persons from West Pakistan. I may submit at the outset that while limiting my submissions to the western zone, I am equally alive to the magnitude and colossal nature of the problem that confronts him in the Eastern zone. The entire India is in sympathy with these refugees who are being squeezed out of their hearths and homes in Eastern Pakistan, and on behalf of the refugees from West Pakistan I would urge upon the hon. Minister for Rehabilitation that no effort should be spared to adequately rehabilitate those that are coming from East Pakistan. But, it would, however, be conceded that the problems of the two zones are different in nature Whereas the conditions in West Bengal are fluid, the Government and the rehabilitation authorities do not know how many refugees are coming, what is the nature of their requirements, how they are to be met and all that, the problem of western zone is absolutely definite They know very well the number of refugees they have on hand, their conditions of living, their needs and their necessities can decide how they are to be met in the light of experience that we had in the last ten years

Therefore, I submit that the impression in certain quarters that the refugee problem, or the rehabilitation problem of western zone has been solved is wrong It is still as alive as ever I concede that it was also a very stupendous problem and needed all the herculean effort of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. They have tried to do their best, and they have met the situation boldly. But, still the problem stands there The requirements of the Stricken displaced persons from West Pakistan are still there, and they need all the attention and care that the Ministry of Rehabilitation can give. If any proof is needed for this, that the refugees from West Pakistan also call for all the attention, I would not take the Minister of Rehabilitation to Alwar as Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava did, but would ask him to go and see the conditions at the Land Rehabilitation Secretariat, Jullundur. I would request him to go and see the crowd that daily collects there to voice their grievances. I would also request him to go and see the office of the Regional Settlement Commissioner, Jullundur. Then he will see how many people are still stranded for want of rehabilitation. The very fact that people are being forced to sell their very high claims, about which they know very well that the Government stands committed to a certain payment, in the blackmarket for eight annas and ten annas a ruppee, indicates that they have not been rehabilitated as yet Again, I would request the hon. Minister to have a census taken of those people who are pulling cycle rickshaws in different regions of the Punjab I would request him to see the poverty-stricken conditions in which they are living Then he will find that the problem of rehabilitation of the refugees from West Pakistan is still alive and exists. For the purpose I would not take him to any great distance It is no rehabilitation where hundreds of people from Faridabad, people who were one day very well off, who were once landlords and businessmen, should be brought to Delhi to do labour at Rs 1-12-0 and then taken back in the evening This is no rehabilitation

Therefore, I submit that the impression that the problem of rehabilitation so far as western zone is concerned has been solved is absolutely wrong, and it would need all the care and sympathy and also support from the rest of the country, particularly from the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

In this connection, I concede that ten years have passed. The Ministry of Rehabilitation has made a pronouncement about the quantum of com-

[Shri A. S. Sarhadi]

pensation that is to be given on the claims of the refugees. They have fixed it. They have definitely said that the evacuee property is to the tune of Rs. 100 crores and the Government of India have spent Rs. 85 crores on rehabilitation. They have said that these two together would constitute the evacuee pool which would be distributed on the claims. We know the position and difficulties of the Minister for Rehabilitation. We are grateful to him for what he has done. We are grateful to the country also for what they are giving us. But I would submit, is that sufficient? Is it not a unilateral act on the part of the Government, on the part of the authorities to which refugees are not a party to it?

Then, the commitment was given as far back as 1949 by Shri Gopalaswamy Ayyangar. It was taken as a commitment that full compensation would be given. I need not draw the attention of the Minister for Rehabilitation to the actual wording of that commitment. His words were unequivocal. I might read them for the information of the House. He said:

> "What I want to say on the question of compensation is this. I think nobody in the Government denies this. Compensation will be paid—may not be paid in the shape of cash, may not be paid in the form the refugees might desire to have. It may be partly in land, partly in house property, partly perhaps in cash and also partly in the shape of some kind of bonds."

What does this convey in the context of things? Lands were there at that time. Houses left by Muslims were there. The evacuee pool of all immovable property was there. That was not to be expropriated by the Government of India, that was naturally to go to those who were coming from West Pakistan. Yet, he said: "partly perhaps in cash and also partly in the shape of some kind of bonds". Had he in his mind at that time that there would be such a heavy cut? Had he in his mind at that time that Rs. 85 crores will be spent on rehabilitation expenditure, including administration charges, Public Works Department charges and all that, and that they would also be considered as part of the pool? I think that was not in his mind at all. When he referred to the question of compensation, though the word "full" was not used, I think his words clearly conveyed that compensation would be given to the extent of the losses, because at that time the losses of the displaced persons from West Pakistan was taken as liability of the rest of India. They had suffered for the sake of the country and, therefore, this liability should have been discharged.

It might be said now that the question may be shelved now. But the question still remains. As I have already said, we are grateful to the hon. Minister for whatever he has done. But while making the pronouncement that this should be considered as a final payment so far as Government of India is concerned, he said, for the rest we should look to Pakistan out of the Rs. 400 crores of property that still remains there. That is his pronouncement, and he said at that time that efforts would be made to get out of Pakistan the properties that the refugees have left there. I am most grateful to him for the efforts that he has been putting in to bring Pakistan to reason and give us the properties that are there. He has been there more than once.

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Member finish within the next five minutes, or, would he like to continue on Monday?

Shri A. S. Sarhadi: I would like to continue

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, we will take up non-official business

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BEEDI AND CIGAR LABOUR BILL*

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for regulating employment and work in the factories manufacturing Beedi and Cigar in India

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for regulating employment and work in the factories manufacturing Beedi and Cigar in India"

The motion was adopted

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I introduce the Bill

OLD AND INFIRM PERSONS' HOMES BILL*

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection and maintenance of old and infirm persons under the Directive Principles of State Policy

Mr Deputy-Speaker. The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection and maintenance of old and infirm persons under the Directive Principles of State Policy"

The motion was adopted

Shri Raghunath Singh: I introduce the Bill

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Omission of section 497)

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860"

The motion was adopted

Shri Raghunath Singh: I introduce the Bill

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 124B)

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

'That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860"

The motion was adopted

Shri Raghunath Singh: I introduce the Bill

ARBITRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 2 and 39 and insertion of new Chapter IVA)

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Arbitration Act, 1940

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II-Section 2, dated 9-8-57 pp 407-414, 415-419, 420-421, 422-423, 424-427

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Arbitration Act, 1940".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 53).

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted

Shri Raghunath Singh: I introduce the Bill.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 293)

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956".

The motion was adopted

Shri Mahanty: I introduce the Bill.

CANTONMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 13 and 60 and omission of section 14)

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924".

The motion was adopted

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I introduce the Bill

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SERVANTS (OPTION FOR JOINING CONTRIBUTORY HEALTH SERVICE SCHEME) BILL – *Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the motion moved by Shri Jhulan Sinha on the 26th July, 1957;

"That the Bill to provide option for the Central Government Servants joining the Contributory Health Service Scheme of the Government of India, be taken into consideration".

Out of three hours allotted for discussion of the Bill, 53 minutes were taken up on the 26th July, 1957, and two hours and seven minutes are still available. Shri D. C. Sharma may now continue his speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I was making the point last time that the gradation of fees was there for those who join the scheme and it is such that it does not spread the benefits of the scheme evenly over all sections of the people who join it. I was saying that if you pay eight annas a month for the scheme, you get eight annas worth of attention,

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II-Section 2, dated 9-8-57 pp. 428-429, 430-431, 432-433.

and if you pay Rs. 10 a month, you get Rs. 10 worth of attention. I thought this was a simple proposition, but an exception was taken. Take the case of the railway train. There are three classes in the railway train. We find that the person who pays the third class fare gets those amenities which are available to the third class passengers. The person who pays second class fare gets the amenities which are higher than those accorded to the third class passenger and so on. In the same way, I think that this scheme which is meant primarily to help the low income groups has been devised in such a way that most of its benefits are taken over by what are called VIPs. I may submit with some amount of inside knowledge, that the time and attention that the VIPs get and the treatment which the VIPs get are out of proportion to what they pay for it. At the same time, I find that those persons who belong to the category which cannot be described as VIP, are not given that kind of treatment which should be due to them in a welfare State. At the same time, I say that this contributory health scheme suffers from a great deal of inadequacy. I again speak from inside knowledge—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are very strong voices in my front. I request the hon. Members not to exercise their voice so much.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was saying that the number of persons who are designated as junior doctors or as doctors who are not high-ups is very limited, and they do not have any time to devote to the rank and file of those persons who join the scheme. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to the number of patients per doctor, and the number of patients each doctor examines. I find that there is room for a big increase so far as those non-specialist doctors are concerned. As far as the specialists are concerned, there may not be room for increase at this time. So far as the treatment of common maladies is concerned, the common ailments are concerned, I think this scheme suffers from the lack of adequate number of medical personnel. At the same time, I may tell the House that in the hospitals. I do not name the hospitals, no arrangements are made for facilitating the way of patients or would be patients to the places where they should go. In one hospital I saw some sign boards being put up, saying this leads to the surgical ward, that leads to another ward and so on. This was done by somebody, but afterwards, all those sign boards were removed. The reason given was, "Why do you have these signs? You will be only adding to the number of patients. Let them spend some time in finding out the place where they have to go." This is the attitude of the persons who administer the Contributory Health Service Scheme.

At the same time, I may tell you that a Member of Parliament wanted to get in touch with one of the hospitals under the scheme; he was on the 'phone for 1½ hours and he could not get the connection, because the number of telephones installed is not adequate. So, this C.H.S. Scheme, good and valuable as it is, suffers from lack of adequacy of personnel and telephones and other things which go with proper medical treatment. It will take a long time to make good these deficiencies. Therefore, you should give the people the option to be treated according to the indigenous systems of medicine—unani, ayurvedic or homoeopathic.

When I go through this report of the Health Ministry for 1956-57, I find that they have accorded very good treatment to these systems of medicine. A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made in the second Five Year Plan for assisting the development of indigenous systems of medicine. I find that there is a provision for about Rs. 1,79,000 and odd for the development of the ayurvedic system. I find that even the homoeo-

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

pathic system of medicine has been recognised and there is a comparatively big provision. I find that unani and nature cure systems of medicine are also there. They are doing something for all these medicines. They have an advisory board and they are doing some research work in the indigenous systems of medicine. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This House is meant for debates and not for private conversation The hon Member may continue

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was saying that a Central Institute of Research in indigenous medicine is there, but the number of research assistants is not adequate What I mean to say is that these systems have been accorded recognition by the Government, but it does not go far enough It does not take these systems anywhere I would not say that a stepmotherly treatment is being given to them, but I must say that the treatment given to them is that they get something with the right hand and something is taken away with the left hand If you want to develop all these systems, you should also allow the people to be treated according to these systems That is not being done in the C H S scheme

I would also say that the indigenous system of medicine is the system for the masses, whereas allopathic system is a system for the few Anyone who goes about the country will find that whereas there are very few dispensaries where the treatment is according to the allopathic system, he will find the ayurvedic and unani systems everywhere I pray for the day when the allopathic system will become the system for the masses, when we will have health centres and dispensaries in every village of India But we have to wait for a long time for that Therefore, I would urge the Health Minister that he should make a beginning here His good example will be followed all over India Here is a scheme which is run entirely by the Government for the people and if he gives proper recognition to ayurvedic and unani and other systems by throwing open the dispensaries under the C H S. scheme to those systems, I think he will be putting his stamp of approval on the efficacy of these systems of medicine These systems will then receive the recognition at the hands of the Government of India, so far as the treatment side is concerned If that is done, I am sure the people will be happy and these systems will also get a big fillip so far as development is concerned The multitudes of unani practitioners, ayurvedic practitioners, homoeopathic practitioners and even nature cure pratctitioners, who are serving the masses in the remote villages of India, will also receive some kind of encouragement

I think it is time that the Health Minister sets a good example I can assure him that this good example will yield very good results which will be beneficial to the masses of the people

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think I have to call the hon Minister There is no Member who wants to speak

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad) *rose*—

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon). Before the hon Minister replies, he should have the benefit of hon Members' speeches

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Members want to be benefited Mr Mulchand Dube

Shri Mulchand Dube: Ayurveda has been prevalent in this country for thousands of years and it is admitted that it cures many diseases of a critical nature, which are not readily cured by allopathic treatment Under those circumstances, to

compel anybody to resort only to allopathic system does not seem to be desirable. My submission, therefore, is that this should be an optional matter. A person who wants to go in for the allopathic system may be compelled to join the C.H.S.S., but those who do not want to undergo the allopathic system of treatment, should not be compelled to join the scheme.

The difficulty is that the Government does not have ayurvedic dispensaries; I am told there are none. There seems to be some difficulty in having it In case a person is compelled to join the Contributory Health Service Scheme, it should be provided that he will have the option to undergo treatment based on either the ayurvedic system or the allopathic system or the homoeopathic system

I have personal experience of the homeopoathic system also There also I find that many diseases which are not curable by the allopathic system or curable with difficulty, are curable easily by the homoeopathic system Therefore, to compel any person to undergo any particular system of treatment and to pay for it, even though he may not like to avail himself of the advantages, is rather harsh and should not be done. Therefore, my submission is that it should be left to the option of the person concerned whether or not to join the C.H.S.S If there is any compulsion to join the scheme, he should be able to avail himself of ayurvedic, unani or homoeopathic system of treatment He should have the option as to the system of treatment, because treatment depends more on the desire of the patient than anybody else You cannot compel a person to undertake or to go in for a treatment in which he has no faith That would be going contrary to his wishes and it would not be good to him. If he has faith in a particular system or in a particular doctor whether he is an Ayurvedic physician or the Unani physician or a homoeopathic physician or an allopath, the chances are he will get relief from him. It all depends on the faith of the particular man. I think much depends on this. Therefore, any kind of compulsion that may be imposed upon any person to undergo treatment under a certain system of medicine so that he may join the Contributory Health scheme, does not seem to be proper.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस बिल के बारे में मैं सब से अव्वल श्री मूलन सिंह साहब को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I point out, Sir, that there is no quorum in the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. The hon Member, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, may continue.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं यह कह रहा था कि मैं इस बिल के बारे में सब से अव्वल श्री मूलन सिंह साहब को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने हाउस का तवज्जह इधर बड़ी जरूरी चीज की तरफ दिलाई ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि इस गवर्नमेंट के एटिट्यूड के बारे में मुझे जरा सा भी शुबहा नहीं है । आनरेबल हेल्थ मिनिस्टर श्री करमर साहब को उन की अपनी स्पीच की याद दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

Some Hon. Members: Karmarkar.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It may be pronounced in any way

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): 'Karmar' means do and die. There is another 'kar' at the end

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : गलती हुई, माफ कीजिये । मैं श्री करमरकर के नाम को नहीं भूल सकता ।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

मैं ने पिछली दफा अपनी स्पीच में कहा था कि हमारे करमरकर साहब हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर अपना मार्क छोड़ कर जायेंगे । मैं उस को भूला नहीं हूं । मैं कहूंगा कि चन्द रोज हुए जो उन की तकरीर इस हाउस में हुई थी, जिसमें उन्हों ने फरमाया था कि हम किसी शख्स को मजबूर नहीं करना चाहते कि वह ऐलोपैथिक सिस्टम के जरिये ही अपना इलाज कराये या किसी और सिस्टम से कराये, हम हर आदमी को उस की मर्जी पर छोड देना चाहते हैं, अगर उस तकरीर को लाजिकली इस बिल पर लागू किया जाय, तो मुझे शुबहा नहीं है कि उन को इस तरमीमी बिल को मंजूर करना चाहिये । हर एक शख्स को अख्त्यार होना चाहिये कि वह जिस सिस्टम से चाहे, अपना इलाज कराय । वरना हर एक आदमी के साथ बड़ी जबर्दस्तिया होगी । यह क्या है कि उसे यह भी अख्त्यार नहीं है कि वह कह सके कि वह इस सिस्टम से शामिल नहीं होता । वैसे मैं इस को अच्छा समझता हूं कि हर एक आदमी को मजबूर किया जाय, अगर यह मजबूरी लाजिकल तरीके से दुरुस्त हो । वह तो उस के भले के लिये है कि थोड़ी रकम दे कर वह पूरी तरह इस का एन्टाइटल्ड हो जाता है कि जो इलाज गवर्नमेंट उस को देती है वह उसे कराये । चुनाचे मैं इस चीज के बखिलाफ नहीं हूं, लेकिन यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि वह जिस तरह से चाहे अपना इलाज करा सके । आज बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जिन्हें कंट्रिब्यूशन भी देना होगा और वह इलाज भी नहीं करायेंगे । अव्वल तो यह गलत होगा, दूसरे अगर वह इलाज करायेंगे भी तो इस तरह से करायेंगे कि जिस पर उन का फेथ नहीं है । तीसरी चीज यह है कि इस सिस्टम में बहुत सी ऐसी दवायें हैं जिन्हें बहुत से कांशिएंशस आदमी खाना नहीं चाहते हैं । अंग्रेजी सिस्टम से इलाज कराने में बहुत सी दवायें खानी पड़ती हैं जिन को लोग खाना पसन्द नहीं करते । हालांकि अब जमाना बहुत बदल चुका है, और लोगों को पता भी नहीं रहता है कि फला दवा में क्या पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन फिर भी कुछ लोग परहेज करते हैं । अगर ऐसी कोई चीज है जिसे लोग नहीं खाना चाहते क्योंकि उन को इल्म नहीं है कि उस में क्या पड़ा है और वह उन को खानी पड़ती है तो उस का फायदा भी उन का ज्यादा नहीं होगा । चौथी चीज जो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि ऐलोपैथी के हक में एक तरह का डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है । इस का मैं पहले भी जिक्र कर चुका हूं और आज फिर रिपीट करना चाहता हूं । अब वक्त आ गया है जब कि गवर्नमेंट को ऐलोपैथिक या और किसी चीज के साथ इतना डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं करना चाहिये ।

आज इस देश में करोड़ो रुपये की दवायें विदेशों से आती हैं, जो फिलवाकया बहुत सस्ती हैं लेकिन हम उन के लिये बहुत ज्यादा दाम देते हैं । इस के अन्दर जितनी रकम जाती है, उस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है । अगर हम हिसाब लगायें तो देखेंगे आज तक हमारे देश में इतनी दवायें आ चुकी हैं कि हम अरबों और खरबों रुपये दूसरे मुल्कों का दे चुके हैं । इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस कायदे को हम उसी सूरत में लोगों की रजामन्दी से कायम कर सकते हैं जब उस के अन्दर यह दर्ज हो कि जो भी शख्स जिस सिस्टम से चाहे उस से अपना इलाज करवा सकता है ।

इस के अलावा मैं जानता हूं कि जहां तक गरीब आदमी का सवाल है, आप कितने ही कायदे कानून बना दें, अभी वह दिन बहुत दूर है जब कि गरीब आदमी के साथ भी वही सलूक हो जोकि अमीर के साथ होता है । वह वक्त जरूर आयेगा अगर परमात्मा चाहेगा कि हर एक आदमी अच्छा

बर्ताव करेगा और उस में अमीर गरीब की तमीज नही रहेगी । लेकिन कम से कम आज हालत ऐसी नही है । मैं जानता हूं कि अगर किसी डाक्टर ने ऐसी दवा लिख दी जोकि पेटेंट हुई, तो वह कभी किसी गरीब आदमी को मुयस्सर नही होगी । कोई भी डाक्टर उस बेशकीमत दवा को गरीब आदमी के वास्ते नही देगा । मैं यह भी जानता हू कि चाहे किसी भी अस्पताल में चले जाइए, उस गरीब आदमी की, जोकि ८ आ० माहवार देता है, कोई भी परवाह नही करेगा । जो बडे बडे आदमी हैं उन की बात सब पूछते हैं । मेम्बर साहबान ने कई कहानिया सुनाईं वह सारी की सारी कहानिया दुरुस्त हैं । लेकिन अगर कोई हकीम या वैद्य के पास जायगा तो वह ज्यादा इत्मीनान के साथ इलाज करा सकेगा, और उन की दवा भी ज्यादा फायदा पहुचायगी क्योकि वह उस के सिस्टम के माफिक है और वह उस पर यकीन भी रखता है । हमारे यहा के लोग छोटी छोटी रोजमर्रा की चीजो को जानते हैं, मैं भी छोटी छोटी दवाओ का असर जानता हू । हालाकि वह दवायें हैं लेकिन उन के असर को लोग जान गये हैं । देश के हर एक घर मे उन का इस्तेमाल होता रहा है । आज गवर्नमेंट के पास एक मौका है, यह साबित करने का कि यह गवर्नमेंट नेशनल माइन्डेड है और नैशनल सिस्टम जो आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी के हैं उन के बखिलाफ वह ऐलोपैथिक के फेवर मे डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नही करती है । आप की रिपोर्टों के अनुसार ८० फीसदी आदमी आयुर्वेद व हकीमो से इलाज कराते हैं और सिर्फ २० फीसदी अग्रेजी तरीके मे कराते हैं ।

आज श्री झुलन सिह साहब ने आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब के वास्ते एक टेस्ट केस दिया है । हम देखेंगे कि इस टेस्ट केस में हमारे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब कहा तक पूरे उतरते हैं और जो कुछ उन्होने कहा है उस को वह पूरा करते हैं या नही । मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह इस टेस्ट में खरे उतरेंगे । वह इस चीज को महसूस करेंगे कि जब तक ठीक तरह से वह अपने सिस्टम को तब्दील नही करते तब तक जो चीज वह चाहते हैं वह पूरी नही होगी । अगर वह चाहते हैं कि उन की मंशा पूरी हो, तो उस की एक ही तरकीब है कि इस सिस्टम के अन्दर एक आदमी को पूरी छुट्टी दी जाय कि वह जिस तरीके से चाहे अपना इलाज करायें । इस का एक फायदा यह होगा कि गवर्नमेंट के खर्च मे बहुत कमी हो जायगी और दूसरे हकीमो और वैद्यो से इलाज कराने में दवाओ के ऊपर मरीज का भी बहुत कम खर्च होगा । इस तरह से अगर देखा जाय तो यह जो बिल आया है वह बहुत सही चीज है जिस का मानना निहायत मुनासिब है । मुझे उम्मीद है हमारे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब, जो बहुत माकूल तरीके से देश का काम कर रहे हैं, हमें सबूत देंगे कि जो वह फरमाते हैं वही उन के दिल मे भी है । हाथी के दात दिखाने के और, और खाने के और नही है ।

Shri Karmarkar: Mr Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to the hon Members who have participated in this debate Though I regret that it will be my duty to oppose the Bill brought before this House by my esteemed colleague, Shri Jhulan Sinha, still, I believe, a very useful purpose has been served by this debate

Firstly, it has given the Government an opportunity of explaining to this House the precise nature of the scheme as also the utility of it Just by way of information to the hon House, I think I should take this opportunity of supplying a few crucial figures I am giving these figures on the background of July 1954 as compared or contrasted with the figures for July 1957 To start with, we had only 16 static dispensaries, but now we have 21 static and 3 mobile dispensaries. The number of beneficiaries, to start with, that is, in

[Shri Karmarkar]

the month in which we started this scheme, namely July, 1954, was 2,23,000 as against 4,03,765 in July, 1957, which speaks of the popularity of the scheme The number of units which had joined this scheme, that is, which were participants in the scheme then was 53,000, but now it is 88,000 The average daily attendance then was 2,636 as against 11,564 now The number of doctors then was 41, but now it is 111

I am giving these figures in order to enable the House to have an idea of how the work is increasing Coming now to the financial aspect, as against an expenditure of Rs 15,87,805 incurred during 1954-55, when the receipt from the contributories totalled to Rs 7,61,472, for the current year what is estimated as the expenditure is Rs 35 lakhs and what is estimated as the probable receipts is Rs 21 lakhs As against a Central Government's share in 1954-55 of the order of Rs 8 26 333 this year, it is estimated to be Rs 14 lakhs in 1957-58 So, you will see that the number of beneficiaries has increased as also the Government's contribution towards this scheme

Two principal points were sought to be made in the course of the discussions One is that this Bill should enable a contributory to have an option about joining or not joining the scheme That would land us into many difficulties One of the features of this system is the extremely modest contribution that a beneficiary is expected to make It ranges from As 8 for the lowest category, such as the class IV employees, for instance, to about Rs 12 for the highest categories

I am grateful for the line of reasoning which my hon friend Shri V P Nayar adopted In fact, from the opposite side, I think, he was rather strengthening, our point of view He was quite right, and I entirely agree with him, when he referred to the high fees being charged outside this scheme, in a sense, the fees are so high that a man of modest means may not be able to afford the visiting fees or the treatment fees, for instance In fact, that is the reason that must have impelled my hon friend Shri V P Nayar to ask us not to scrap the scheme but to improve the scheme. I appreciate that line of argument

In a place like Delhi, the existing circumstances make out a very strong case for having a contributory health service scheme, wherein we are able to pool the resources and try our best to render such service as can possibly be rendered under the circumstances.

If we introduce an option about it, will it be the first option in the sense that a man who opts ouside the scheme opts out once and for all? That would be injustice A man who sees that the scheme is not doing well may opt-out today, but he might like to opt inside the scheme tomorrow, and maybe, it may suit his fancy to opt out again after a month or two Where are we to draw the line? What would be the justifiable line to draw in a matter like this?

Justice requires that if you are going to give option to the beneficiaries, they should be free to opt in and opt out whenever they like, just as in this House every Member has the option, and there is no compulsion about it, except the rule of sixty days' absence, otherwise, a Member can go out and come in any number of times he pleases, and we do not draw any line there We do not want to fetter their liberties, but the scheme would be unworkable

Secondly, if hon Members would like Government to contribute more towards the success of this scheme, and enable us to have more doctors, more of resources, more of equipment and more of medicines and things like that, I am quite sure that this House would pardon us if we were to make the scheme compulsory, especially because its incidence is so small.

There was one observation made by my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma, which was also supported by some other hon. Members, namely that it was impossible in the nature of things that there could be the same treatment to all. He said that a man paying As. 8 would not get the treatment that a man paying Rs. 12 would have. Unhappily for this world, there is something like what you might call a human discrimination. We do not justify that. Under the scheme, we would like every contributory, whosoever it may be, whether he is a class IV servant or the head of an administration, to be given the same treatment, so far as the treatment is concerned. But since we have based the contribution on their resources, we take from a man who is drawing Rs. 80 only As. 8 whereas from a man who is drawing Rs. 4,000 we take Rs. 12 a month. But that is no argument to pardon any single case of discrimination in the matter of treatment.

As I was having a look at the rules, I found that there was only one rule, where it might be said that there is some difference, and that is the rule that a contributory or a beneficiary drawing more than Rs. 800 a month can have the facility of consulting the staff surgeon direct by appointment. Apart from that, I do not find any discrimination, so far as we mean it, between a low-paid servant and a high-paid servant. It is the same for all. I would really be grateful if hon. Members could bring to my personal notice any case of discrimination between a servant and a servant, and I can assure this House that we shall not allow any such discrimination to be made by any person whatsoever, because such discrimination does cut at the root of any beneficial system which we want to take up, especially a social welfare system like this. I look forward to hon. Members of this House, especially like my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar, who is very active about such matters, to bring to my personal notice—not merely a question of representations—any case of discrimination, and I can assure them that I shall struggle my best to see that if there is any delinquency that is properly looked into and set right, and safeguards taken for the future.

There was another line of argument which was started by Shri V. P. Nayar. Looking at the thing constructively, I find that it was a very useful observation. In the very nature of things, this scheme is till this moment what we call a temporary scheme; we have yet to receive the blessings of the Finance Ministry for making this scheme permanent. We hope that it will be made permanent.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): May I know whether the contributory scheme is applicable to the I.C.S. officers and also to the Ministers?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, entirely. Why should there be any discrimination against I.C.S. officers and Ministers? I cannot understand.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I wanted to know whether it is applicable.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, entirely.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member meant no discrimination against, but rather in favour.

Shri Karmarkar: No discrimination. I just tried to be a little wicked at his expense, but you, Sir, were alert and caught me.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Can a contributory have the Ayurvedic system also, if he likes to have it?

Shri Karmarkar: I shall come to that with a little less of passion. I would like to make this clarification that medical treatment of Ministers has been provided for in the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, but the Ministers also have fallen in line with the rest, and have agreed to contribute, though they need not.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: From the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act and the rules thereunder, I find that there is a clause for medical assistance, to the effect that the Ministers will get the same medical assistance as the ICS officers That is to say, we find the Ministers bracketed with the ICS officers as regards the privileges and other things I would like to know whether the privileges they have got are the same as on the contributory basis or there is some difference

Shri Karmarkar: Now, we have made the whole thing uniform, though according to the rules that have been laid down, that need not be so For instance, I as a Minister may have chosen to have myself treated under that statute, differently from a member of the scheme, still, on the advice of the Prime Minister, and I think, at the request of the then Health Minister, which request was perfectly legitimate, all of us I think almost all of us, excepting perhaps one colleague about whom I am not sure, have joined as members of the CHS scheme And we are subject to the same advantages, and the same liabilities and the same limitations as any other man contributing at the present moment That is the present position

The other point that was sought to be made was that this scheme was a little unfructuous, because there was a huge crowd at the CHS dispensaries I have myself had occasion to visit these dispensaries In fact, one of the first things that I did after taking over, was to visit these dispensaries, partly because such visits do mean good to me personally, and perhaps, they might also result in the dispensary people doing the work a little better. I went in the company of some senior officers of my Ministry, including the Joint Secretary who is in charge of this scheme We went round and we saw that there were a few physical inconveniences We sought to have them remedied. Apart from that, I wanted to see for myself how the scheme was working, and I had found the condition which my hon friend Shri V P Nayar pointed out—I agree with him in what he said—namely that the dispensaries were crowded

Now, there are two aspects to this question The first is this What is the total benefit that is rendered? I could easily see that there was a crowd which the doctors found difficult to cope with The proper solution for it, as has been rightly suggested, is that we should give more attention to increase the number of doctors That is precisely what we want I am greatful to hon Members because what they have suggested will strengthen us very much in our request for a large number of doctors. But the fact that there is not a larger number of doctors is not to condemn the scheme outright

I made many informal attempts to have a cross-section of opinion regarding the utility of the scheme This is not the reaction of the highly paid beneficiaries but that of the lower grade low salaried people Their view is that so far as serious ailments are concerned, the benefit of this scheme is far far greater and more than what little contribution they are making

Suppose there is a TB patient A man drawing Rs 200 or Rs 300 even in Delhi cannot afford to have proper treatment for TB or for proper hospitalisation on his own What is promised him under the scheme is that if it is a case of sufficient seriousness he will have hospitalisation We have always been able to have a larger number of beds than necessary for the purpose of giving hospitalisation I should welcome any complaints on this score

People who are not so seriously ill, but are affected by TB, are given outpatient treatment But where hospitalisation is required, it is given Take serious cases of surgery, for instance, or things like that

I wish hon Members to appreciate the fact that what we would like to-

have is what one might call informed observations about the matter because we might be sitting in a sort of nest and many a time we do require fresh air, fresh criticism, in order to strengthen our hands. But we want that criticism to be well informed.

My information is that so far as serious ailments are concerned, the beneficiaries are getting far far more than they are paying. That is natural, because there are all these doctors looking after them. There are also staff surgeons and consultants for serious cases. We have two nicely equipped hospitals to take care of hospitalisation and the rest.

The real trouble is with minor ailments and out-patient areatment. Here I should like to make a personal, observation. The common tendency is perhaps—I say, 'perhaps' because I am not quite sure; I could not be sure about this—the moment anything little happens to us, if there is an advantage, we run up to the doctor and have some treatment I have set a rule for myself and my family. If my children or somebody suffer from fever, on the first day I do not go to the doctor. Everyone knows the remedy for such small ailments. We have homely remedies for them. Sometimes it may be harmful to go to a doctor in such cases, in case there is a casual fever. We should wait for a day or two, till it becomes serious.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): It is a dangerous doctrine.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is the difference between a doctor and a Health Minister.

Shri Karmarkar: My hon. friend may be better informed. She is an expert. But in this case I can tell her that I have never seen people suffer on account of this. If it is a little serious, they can always approach the nearest doctor.

In any case, what I was saying was this that even for the most common ailments they go immediately to the doctor. There is ailment brought about by transition climate. The hon. Member who is a doctor herself knows the seasons for cold. It will start in November. It was there early in the rainy season. Do we immediately run to the doctor, the moment a person's nose begins to sneeze? Would my hon. colleague, who is an expert, advise me to run to a doctor in such a case? We know what to do for a common cold. If it is something serious, of course we should go to the doctor.

So one of the difficulties encountered is that for the commonest ailments people go there. Naturally they are bound to be treated there. We have no complaints to make. We are bound to treat the patient. In an epidemic like influenza, at the first sign we advise people to run to the dispensary

But the fact remains that so far as the outpatients with lighter ailments are concerned, there is a larger number than we can cope with. The only solution for it is to increase the number of medical personnel. We are trying to do that and our proposals for the immediately coming period is that we should have a larger number of doctors. For instance, our proposal for expansion of our present strength is as follows: We would like to have 14 new dispensaries; we want to have a consluting staff surgeon, then 4 staff surgeons who are specialists; then we would like to increase the strength of junior staff surgeons by 10; and at the lowest end, we would like to increase the strength—of assistant surgeons (grade I) by 82. We do feel that to cope with the increase of work, we do require this additional strength of 97 personnel. We do hope that we might be able to get the finance necessary for this and in course of time we might be able to render better service.

[Shri Karmarkar]

I would come to the other point, namely, the question of option of treatment. I should not like to take the time of the House on this occasion to enter into details about our policy. The House will pardon me if I say that I would like to keep patriotism outside the picture when medical treatment is concerned. If I were ill, as I said on an earlier occasion, I would not mind which line of treatment it was—whether it was allopathy, ayurveda, naturopathy or the fasting method or mud treatment or it was the nice treatment of massage from Kerala or things like that. I know that one of our colleagues has profited very much by disappearing into Kerala for a fortnight and coming back hale and hearty, getting proper type of treatment. It is a very precious method. (*Interruptions*) which my hon. friends will do very ill to joke at. I wish we, the Government of India, were able to go there and get a little knowledge about this method. The only difficulty is that people with the knowledge do not part with it

Apart from that, here it is not a question of evolving a national medical policy as in the case of national economic policy or national foreign policy. We would like to give to our people the best treatment possible and available. But for historical reasons—to repeat a little of what I said on an earlier occasion—for the last 150 years Government have been used to the allopathic system of treatment, the modern system of medicine. But we do consider neglect of the indigenous system to be wrong. It is our considered opinion that our attempt should be to take out the best from all systems of medicine.

I do not say this as a platitude. Day before yesterday, I had a little discussion with a very erudite ayurvedic Pandit. I put to him this proposition. I asked: Because ayurvedic research was stopped 400 years back, do you like us to forget what we have learnt during these 400 years in modern surgery, for instance, in matters of new inventions, in whatever field it may be, finding out of new drugs and so on? Then he agreed with me. He is one of the principal persons in an institution devoted to research. Then I told him that for malaria, one of the common ailments rampant throughout the country, D.D.T. is used against mosquito. Blood samples have been tested and it is found that there is a particular type of organism which is conveyed by the mosquito from one person to another. Is it wrong for us to use D.D.T. to exterminate that type of mosquito which is the carrier of this organism? He said there was nothing wrong in it. If quinine is proved to be a specific against malaria, would it be wrong for us to use it in preference to some other ayurvedic drug which might not be as efficacious? If it is equally efficacious let us put to the people both the drugs. But, if one is more efficacious and proved results are like that, have you any objection to adopt any modern system of medicine recently found or discovered in preference to old medicine? He said, none whatever and he offered his own suggestions. For instance, he said that he would not object to the use of antibiotics wherever it is good and wherever it is called for; simply because the antibiotics are a discovery of the 20th century, they should not be rejected by people who practised medicine of the 19th century. That is the point of view Government are taking because the traditions of Ayurveda—excepting for the personality of a few persons—have not been alive for centuries together. Therefore, what Government are trying to do is to give the best possible trial for researches in Ayurveda.

At Jamnagar, for instance, they have the Research institute and in

Bombay, the Bombay Government has a good scheme for researches in indigenous medicine. We are helping them. What is being done there is that they take up patients and beds are being allotted. We also give grants, in our scheme of assistance, per bed, to a certain extent in institutions which are conducting researches in Ayurveda. But, we do not want to run the risk of plunging into the unknown. If we are quite sure of the efficacy of a certain drug or a line or method of treatment for a particular ailment, we shall not hesitate to adopt it in government dispensaries also wherever it comes from.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I ask the hon. Minister one thing? He said just now that he was convinced about the efficacy of Ayurveda, especially the massage system of Kerala. Supposing a government servant gets afflicted by rheumatism, would he have the option to resort to that kind of treatment the efficacy of which is known to the hon. Minister and his Cabinet colleagues?

Shri Karmarkar: I cannot speak for my colleagues. But, I myself have a feeling that massage under proper circumstances can do good to a person ailing from certain types of diseases. Personally, I would feel myself that a good massage would do me good. I am quite sure that a good system of massage would make my young friend more younger. I have no doubt about it.

But, apart from this question, we have now under our rules permitted for T. B., Polio and for Cancer, treatment outside Delhi if some such treatment is not available in Delhi. I think it is a matter for consideration.

Shri Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): But oil therapy of Kerala is very good and there is no dobut about it.

Shri Karmarkar: I do not need the certificate of my hon. friend from this side to accept a proposition from the other side. I am sure that oil therapy is good and I am giving expression to my feeling that some persons stand to benefit by it including my friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. That is a tried thing.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Allopathic medicine even if it is a tried thing is it therefore a panacea, a cure for everything?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find three hon. Members standing at the same time.

Shri Karmarkar: That shows their enthusiasm in the subject.

But regarding my esteemed colleague who has been blessing me in this House for the last 10 or 11 years, I would not like to prescribe any treatment until he declares his full faith in me as a medical man which I am not.

Apart from that, I do really think that all these matters require serious consideration, for instance, oil therapy or the massage system. The other day we found a hard case; we could not help it. There was a case requiring some surgery. A public servant had to go to Vellore but we found ourselves fettered by rules. I shall reconsider these matters day by day and as more and more finances permit us to do.

I will not take more time of the House. With regard to the indigenous system, whether it is Ayurveda or any other system, we are giving them a serious trial. Recently, when I had a talk with our top Director for researches, I suggested to him that it is now time in respect of ailments which are not of a serious nature to try indigenous drugs also in the case of a certain number of patients. We should like to proceed slow because, in any case, we should not be responsible for any uncalculated mishap to any one in our zeal for research into the indigenous system. Therefore, we are trying to go slowly and steadily. And, as, one by one the results of our researches come out

[Shri Karmarkar]

proved, I have no doubt that the Government of India will in the goodness of time take to these remedies because ultimately we as Government or the people as a whole can have no predilection for a system as a system, the whole idea ultimately being that the best possible system should be given to the patients.

Having said that, I think, I have said all that need be necessary to be said in this matter. I need hardly dilate on the point about discrimination made by my esteemed colleague and elder, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, because there is no sense of discrimination either regarding a person or regarding any system.

There was one suggestion that a Committee might be appointed. It is not only a Committee that can go through these matters. Ultimately, the members of the Committee could go round the dispensaries and see crowds and tell us that there are crowds. But, what I would say is this. Since hon. Members of this House have an occasion to be here for 6 months or 8 months in the year and have greater sources of information than we, perhaps, who are closeted inside our rooms could have, I shall be very grateful—and I am not formal when I say this—to have any suggestions from them. If they come across any instance where something proper has not been done, they can bring it to my notice. This is an experimental measure and on the success or failure of this depends largely any scheme for a national health insurance. What is that we are doing here? We are taking a token contribution from people and assure them of treatment for any ailment that they may be suffering from. I think, if we are able to evolve a system here, which is as free from mistakes as possible, this may prove as a really good example for the other places also.

Actually what has happened is, and that might show to this House with greater emphasis than I could command, that as many as about 18 organisations, members of those organisations, like the Sahitya Akadami, have offered to come into the scheme. In fact, we are considering the matter. We would like to have as many more members as possible. But, if it brings any sense of satisfaction to this House, I am in a position to tell the House that there is a greater anxiety to come into the scheme rather than to get out of it. Unless people read these debates in detail and find there is something wrong with the C.H.S. the normal experience is that there is no complaint except that at the outdoor they have to wait a little. That is a complaint and it is also a fact. To some extent, we are trying to cure that defect by increasing the number of doctors. Apart from that fact, I can tell this House that the scheme so far as is being worked has given satisfaction to a larger number of people than some of my friends appear to be thinking about.

I would like to disabuse my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar. He asked whether there is any committee looking after. What we have done is a thing which was necessary and which has worked well. We have a committee consisting of the Joint Secretary of the Ministry, the Director General of Health Services, the Financial Adviser, and the Adviser of the Planning Commission and then follow the representatives of the various organisations. For instance, there is the representative of women government employees; there is a representative of the C.P.W.D. and Central Secretariat Association, of the Class I Officers Association, the Stenographers Association, the P. & T. Employees Union and the Air Force Association etc. I need not tire the House with the names of all these. So, we have got one representative each from all these important organisations who come there, give their suggestions. They meet regularly, once in a quarter, subject to correction, and give us the benefit of their suggestion. I am giving this informa-

tion to the House so that in any case if any Member is feeling that there is no proper representation of any organisation, that Association concerned may be enabled to send a proper representative. The real justification for this scheme is not that the members of this Advisory Committee should say 'Yes' to whatever we say but should come forward with their suggestions

16 hrs.

I am afraid I have taken a little longer than what I actually wanted to, but since this was a matter important in itself and important because it has attracted so much attention in this House I thought I might take the liberty of inflicting a few observations on this House In view of what has been said, may I hope that the hon. Member who has been good enough to bring forward this measure and who, as I said has done not only a service to his point of view, but also enabled us to tell this House a few facts which it was worthwhile that the House should know and also invite not only the fullest cooperation but also fullest possible advice from this House, will be good enough to withdraw this Bill in this form? Under these circumstances I beg to oppose it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Defence Employees Union of Delhi, those who are working in COD, army workshops, etc, had requested the Defence Ministry to see that the scheme was made applicable to them The Defence Ministry has replied that it has forwarded the application to the Health Ministry May I now whether they are going to be included in the scheme?

Shri Karmarkar: I shall have that matter attended to within half-an-hour from now, at any rate if the hon. Member is here by 5·30 I shall tell him what the position is

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan) I am grateful for the support which hon Members of this House have given to my Bill. It must have been clear to the hon Minister that there was absolutely no opposition from any quarter to the provisions of this Bill. The only opposition to it has come from the hon Minister himself I am really surprised at that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is behind the hon Minister, I suppose

Shri Jhulan Sinha: That I am always Since I took up legislative work I have always been behind the hon Minister

I was only surprised and felt a little sorry that the hon. Minister has not grasped the intents and purpose of the Bill When I introduced the Bill and made a brief speech in support of it I never intended to inflict a homily on the utility or antiquity of the ayurvedic or to denounce the allopathic system. What I wanted was that the individual should have the freedom to choose the system of treatment This is a democratic country and we are moving in the direction of establishing democracy in all spheres of life

This Bill to me appears to be a clear step towards regimentation, regimentation in a sphere where it is the least needed, the sphere of personal welfare, welfare of the family and the individual.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should come to his end

The hon Member may give his reactions to the suggestion of the Minister

Shri Jhulan Sinha: As for those who have supported the Bill, I have nothing to say

The hon. Minister has pointed out the difficulties of giving the option to the government servants to join the scheme and the nutshell of his argument appears to be that if an option is given the scheme will probably not work, because if a man joins and opts out the next day to rejoin it the day

[Shri Jhulan Sinha]

after, it will be a wild goose chase and the scheme as a whole will not work.

When I moved the motion for consideration of this Bill I made it quite clear that the option could be exercised only once and a person who has opted for a particular system of treatment will not be eligible to go back upon it and choose another system.

As for the difficulties of having an ayurvedic system of treatment, as pointed out by an hon. Member of this House.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would that also not involve some compulsion?

Shri Jhulan Sinha: It is only meant for those who opt for it.

Shri Karmarkar: I would like to ask one question of my hon. friend. For instance a man opts for allopathic system. We are assuming for the moment that there is no sure ayurvedic remedy. Because he has opted for this should we not give him ayurvedic medicine and save him.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: If there is a known medicine in a particular system he will opt for that system.

As for the difficulties of starting ayurvedic dispensaries they can have ayurvedic dispensaries as they are having allopathic dispensaries. In regard to the expenditure I want to point out that the hon. Minister was very happy about the number of persons joining it and the amount of expenditure that the Government is incurring on it, The latest report about the expenditure on this scheme says that they are incurring about Rs. 19 lakhs from the Government coffers beyond the contribution received from the employees. I want to put another question to the hon. Minister. Whom does this extra money benefit? I think it benefits none. Those who were getting all treatment free they have been made to pay something for it; as for the lower classes, they go as uncared for now as they were before.

There was an instance only the other day in North Avenue. A gentleman employed in the Parliament Secretariat living in the North Avenue went to the Contributory Health Scheme centre. He was suffering from malaria or influenza. The doctor was very busy and gave him a prescription. When he took the medicine he vomitted and was about to collapse. The patient was taken to the Wellingdon hospital where the doctor found the prescription to be wrong. The patient was luckily saved. If this is the benefit of the scheme I have nothing to say.

The success of the scheme was due only and solely to regimentation and compulsion that is involved in the scheme. I pointed out that the Members of Parliament were invited to join the scheme, but an option was given to them and you have seen the result. None has joined it. The scheme has no inherent merits of its own. It is only through compulsion that it is flourishing.

Members of this House who are representatives of the whole nation were given an option to join the scheme. I do not think anybody has joined the scheme. That shows that the scheme has absolutely no merit of its own, because it lacks in the freedom of the individual.

In view of this I would appeal to the hon. Minister to reconsider his decision and to save the sum of Rs. 19 lakhs per year. This money has to be spared for the success of the Plan for which we are economising all spheres of our activities. So, if the hon. Minister thinks that the scheme will fall down if the element of compulsion is withdrawn, I say that it will go unsung and unwept.

However, I find that the hon. Minister has not been able to grasp the spirit of the Bill and is not in favour

of accepting it. As a Member of Parliament and especially belonging to this side of the House, I do not want to embarrass the Government and embarrass myself and I would, therefore, seek the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have been waiting for it since long. Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw the Bill?

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of New Section 427A)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up the next Bill. Shri Keshava is not here and he has not also got the recommendation that was required from the President. So, that cannot be moved. Shri Raghunath Singh will move his Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What is the time allotted for this Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One and a half hours.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, be taken into consideration."

इंडियन पीनल कोड की दफ़ा ४२५ में "मिसचिफ़" की—जिस का उर्दू अनुवाद "शरारत" है—परिभाषा दी हुई है। दफा ४२६ और ४२७ उसी से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं। उन में संशोधन करने के लिए मैंने अपना यह विधेयक उपस्थित किया है। जहां तक दफा ४२६ का सम्बन्ध है, उस के अधीन आने वाला मामला वारन्ट केस और कागनीज़ेबल नहीं है। उस में जुर्म करने वाले के लिए तीन महीने की सज़ा रखी गई है। दफ़ा ४२७ में ो वर्ष की सज़ा रखी गई है। लेकिन वारन्ट केस वह भी नहीं है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि हमा े दे श मे फूडका बहुत शार्टेज है। चारों तरफ़ यह कहा जाता है कि अन्न का उत्पादन बहुत कम होता है। ऐसी अवस्था में अन्न उत्पादन करने वाले काश्तकार लोगों की रक्षा का भी कोई प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। दफ़ा ४२७ के अनुसार अगर पचास रुपए तक का डेमेज हुआ हो, तो केस उस दफ़ा में आ सकता है। दो वर्ष तक की सज़ा हो सकती है। लेकिन अगर पचास रुपए से कम की मालियत है, तो दफ़ा ४२६ के अन्दर तीन महीने तक की सज़ा हो सकती है। वह केस समन केस होगा। मैं आप के सामने यह भी अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि जब से गांवों में पंचायत और इलैक्शन वग़ैरह के सवाल खड़े हुए हैं, तब से यह देखने में आया है कि पारस्परिक द्वेष—एनमिटी—के कारण लोग खड़ी की खड़ी खेती को काट लेते हैं। मान लीजिए कि एक काश्तकार का एक बीघे का खेत है। उस में कम से कम चालीस मन गेहूं हो सकता है। एक आदमी रंजिश की वजह से रात को उस की सारी फसल को काट लेता है। अगर वह एक महीने की फ़सल है, तो काटने वाला उस को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पांच दस रुपए में घास के रूप में बेच सकता है। हालांकि काश्तकार उस में से चालीस मन गेहूं पैदा कर सकता था, जो कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति होती। इस प्रकार के केसिज़ गांवों में बहुत ज्यादा हो रहे हैं। आज जब कि सरकार की तरफ़ से सिंचाई का बहुत प्रबन्ध हो रहा है। नहरों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। ट्यूबवैल्ज़ लगाए जा रहे हैं। इस बात पर ज़ोर दिया जा रहा है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा अन्न का उत्पादन हो, तो उस के साथ ही साथ इस बात पर भी ज़ोर देना चाहिए कि जो लोग अन्न के उत्पादन में बाधक हों, उन को काफ़ी दंड मिलना चाहिए। आप जानते हैं कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति शत्रुता के कारण किसी गरीब काश्तकार की फ़सल काट लेता है, तो उस बिचारे के पास इतना पैसा नहीं होता है कि वह अदालत में जा कर फ़रियाद कर सके। इसी कारण इस प्रकार के केसिज़ दिन प्रति दिन ज्यादा होते जा रहे हैं। मेरे इस

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

विधेयक का उद्देश्य यह है कि एक नई दफ़ा ४२७-ए रख कर इस की सजा दो वर्ष तक और डेमेज की रकम दस रुपए निर्धारित कर दी जाय । अगर इस वक्त कोई मेरा खेत काट लेता है, तो मेरे पास केवल एक रेमेडी है कि मैं दफ़ा ४२६ के अन्दर अदालत में इस्तगासा दायर करदूं । प्राईवेट कम्पलेंट कर दूं । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि प्राईवेट कम्पलेंट की क्या अवस्था होती है । खास तौर पर उस दशा में जब कि गरीब काश्तकार के पास पैसा नहीं होता । उस के पास इतनी ताकत नहीं होती कि वह रोज आ कर अपने मुकदमे की पैरवी कर सके । दफ़ा ४२६ और ४२७ के मुकदमे ज्यादातर आनरेरी मेजिस्ट्रेट्स के द्वारा होते हैं ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : अब तो पंचायतें भी करती हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जी हां । मैं इन मुकदमों को पंचायतों से इस लिए हटाना चाहता हूं कि आजकल गांवों में पार्टीबाजी बहुत बढ़ गई है । मान लीजिए कि एक गांव में पंचायत को इस विषय का कोई केस भेजा गया । गांव में दो पार्टियां हैं—सरपंच अदालत एक पार्टी का है और बिचारा काश्तकार, जिस की खेती काट ली गई है, दूसरी पार्टी का है । इस अवस्था में उस काश्तकार को वहां से न्याय नहीं मिल सकता है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज कोई ऐसा गांव नहीं है जहां इलैक्शन्ज के कारण—वे इलैक्शन्ज चाहे पंचायत के हों, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड के हों या असेम्बली या पार्लियामेंट के हों—दो तीन पार्टियां न बन गई हों । इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियों में पंचायत अदालत से किसी गरीब काश्तकार को न्याय नहीं मिल सकता है । मैं ने यह संशोधन इस लिए उपस्थित किया है कि कम से कम ऐसा केस कागनीजेबल हो जाय और दो वर्ष की सजा मुकर्रर हो जाय और इस प्रकार वह पंचायत की जूरिसडिक्शन से बाहर हो जाय । इस तरह गरीब काश्तकार को कुछ न कुछ रैमेडी प्राप्त हो सकती है । मैं जानता हूं कि इस बिल में कागनीजेबल केस के लिए कोई संशोधन नहीं हो सकता है । इस सम्बन्ध में क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में संशोधन तभी हो सकता है, अगर इंडियन पीनल कोड में संशोधन हो जाय ।

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): May I ask for an information? The hon. Mover's idea seems to be that it is felt that there is a great incidence of destruction of crops in various States and so he wants to amend a particular penal provision. I would like to know whether he knows about any particular State having recorded increased crop destruction to warrant an amendment of the Penal Code like this. What is the total value of the crop destroyed in any State? I want this information so that we can apply our minds and come to the conclusion that the Penal Code requires an immediate revision.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस विषय में मैं कोई आंकड़े इस लिए नहीं दे सकता हूं क्योंकि जिन सूबों में पंचायत अदालतें कायम हुई हैं, उन सूबों में कहीं भी ऐसे आंकड़े एकत्रित किए गए हैं । फिर भी अपने पर्सनल एक्सपीरियंस के आधार पर—मैं फौजदारी का वकील हूं—मैं कह सकता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में चरीदा और फसल काटने के केसिज की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा हो गई है । मान लीजिए कि किसी को एक किसान से कहा सुनी हो गई, तो उस ने मूंछों पर ताव दिया और कहा कि तुम को देख लेंगे और रात को उस की खड़ी फसल काट ली । इस प्रकार की घटनायें बहुत हो रही हैं । आप देखिए कि बिचारा किसान धूप में बोता है, पानी देता है और काम करता है, लेकिन एक ही रात में उस की खेती खत्म कर दी जाती है । अगर अदालत पंचायत के लोग—सरपंच महाशय—दूसरी पार्टी के हुए, तो उस को न्याय नहीं मिल सकता है ।

बल्कि अगर वह इस्तग़ासा दाखिल करता है, तो वह खारिज कर दिया जाता है। अगर वह अदालत में जाय, तो पाच रुपए मुख्तार या वकील साहब को दे, एक रुपया मुहर्रिर को दे, पेशकार को भी नाजायज तौर पर कुछ दे और आठ आने टाइप कराने के दे। इस प्रकार अगर वह दस रुपए के नुक्सान के लिए सात आठ रुपए खर्च करे, तो इस्तगासा कायम होगा और फिर वह थानेदार के पास जाय और कहे कि हमारा सम्मन निकला है, बराय मेहरबानी इस को तामील करा दीजिए। अगर थाना और सिपाही उस के खिलाफ़ हुए, तो एक दो वर्ष तक सम्मन तामील नहीं हो सकता है। इस लिए मैं कहता हूं कि जैसे दफा ४२८ से ४३७ तक के अधीन मिसचिफ के केसिज रखे गये हैं, जैसे कि उन सैक्शस के अधीन आने वाले केसिस को वारेंट केस किया गया है, कागनाइजेबल किया गया है, उसी प्रकार से इसको भी कागनाइजेबल और वारेंट केस अगर किया जाएगा तो काश्तकारो को कुछ सुविधा मिल सकती है। अगर आज हमारा खेत काट लिया जाता है तो इसका इतना ही मतलब नहीं है कि हमारा नुक्सान हुआ है बल्कि इसका मतलब वह भी है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सम्पत्ति का नाश हुआ है, जो चालीस मन गेहू हिन्दुस्तान के लोगो के खाने के वास्ते इस्तेमाल हो सकता था उस गेहू को नष्ट किया गया है। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हू कि जिस प्रकार दफा ४२८ में यह कहा गया है कि अगर कोई किसी जानवर को मारता है जिसका मूल्य दस रुपये है, तो वह एक वारेंट केस बन जाता है। उसके लिए दो बरस की सजा रखी गई है। उस केस को कागनाइजेबल केस बनाया गया है, उसी प्रकार से जब एक दो या तीन बीघा में जो काश्त की गई है, उसको अगर कोई काट लेता है तो उसका आपराधिक महत्व जानवर से कहीं अधिक है। उसको भी वारेंट केस किया जाय। उसको भी एक कागनाइजेबल केस बनाया जाय। एक दस रुपये के जानवर के मारे जाने पर दो बरस की सजा दी जाती है तो भारत की सम्पत्ति, राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति के नाश के वास्ते भी उसी के समान कानून बनाना चाहिए।

दफा ४२९ में कहते हैं कि अगर कोई ५० रुपये के किसी जानवर को मार दे तो उसको दस बरस की सजा हो सकती है। और इसको भी वारेंट केस तथा कागनाइजेबल केस माना है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब पचास रुपये के जानवर के लिए आप दस बरस कैद का कानून बनाते हैं तो जब पाच सौ या छः सौ रुपये की राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का नुक्सान कोई कर देता है तो उसको भी आपको माकूल सजा दिये जाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और इस प्रकार के केसिस को भी आपको वारेंट केसिस तथा कागनाइजेबल केसिस मानना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से दफा ४३० में कहते हैं कि अगर कोई वाटर कोर्स को डाइवर्ट कर देता है तो वह भी वारेंट केस है। ४३१ में जो रोड है, जो सड़क है, उसको अगर कोई किसी प्रकार से खोद देता है तो वह भी वारेंट केस हो जाता है। ४३२ में अगर पानी जा रहा है, उसको कोई रोक देता है तो उसको वारेंट और कागनाइजेबल केस मानते हैं। ४३४ में कहा गया है कि जो लैंड मार्क्स होते हैं, जोकि खेत के डाडे होते हैं, पत्थर गाड़ा जाता है, उसे क्षति पहुचाने पर वह भी कागनाइजेबल केस हो जाता है। ये सारे केस कागनाइजेबल तथा वारेंट केसिस हो सकते हैं, तो यह जो खेती को नष्ट करने की बात है जिसके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए सारा हिन्दुस्तान प्रयत्नशील है, हर कोई कहता है कि अन्न के उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जाए, इसके बारे में भी आपको कोई सख्त कानून बनाना होगा। केवल इतना कह देने से कि अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिए, खेती की पैदावार बढ़नी चाहिए, उत्पादन बढ़ नहीं सकता है। इसको बढ़ाने के लिए आपको

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

जो बाधायें हैं उनको दूर करना होगा । अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए आप आजकल नहरें बनवा रहे हैं, ट्यूबवैल लगवा रहे हैं, पानी खेतों को देने का प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर इस सब को करने के बाद भी जो अपराधी है, जो चोरी चोरी खेत को काट कर चले जाते हैं, किसी रंजिश के कारण या किसी दूसरे कारण से, या अपराधी भावना के कारण, तो उनके लिए भी आपको सख्त सजा रखनी होगी और ऐसे केसिस को आपको वारेंट तथा कागनाइज़ेबल केसिस मानना होगा । ऐसे लोग किसी व्यक्ति विशेष का ही नुक्सान नहीं करते हैं बल्कि देश का नुक्सान करते हैं उस व्यक्ति की रक्षा करना देश के प्रति अपराध करना है । राष्ट्र के विरोध करना है । ऐसे लोग देश और राष्ट्र के शत्रु हैं । उनको माकूल सजा मिलनी ही चाहिये ।

इस उद्देश्य को सामने रखते हुए मैंने यह विधेयक आपके सम्मुख उपस्थित किया है । मैंने अपने विधेयक में यह चाहा है कि ऐसे केसिस को वारेंट केसिस बनाया जाए, कागनाइज़ेबल केसिस बनाया जाए और इसी उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के हेतु मैंने नया सब-सैक्शन ४२७-ए के जोड़े जाने की मांग की है । यह एक बहुत छोटा सा एमेंडमेंट है । इस में मैंने यह कहा है कि क्राप्स टू दी एमाउंट आफ १० रुपीज़ आर अपवर्ड्स का अगर कोई नाश करे तो उसको कम से कम दो बरस की सजा होनी चाहिए ।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस विधेयक के महत्व को देखते हुए यह सदन इसे पास करेगा और मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार भी इस विधेयक का समर्थन करे । मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे जो एग्रिकलचर के मिनिस्टर साहब हैं, उनकी सहायता करने के लिए भी मैंने इस विधेयक को उपस्थित किया है । आज वह इसका प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि खेती की पैदावार अधिक हो और मेरा विधेयक इस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति की ओर सहायक हो सकता है । आज हमें विदेशों से अनाज मंगाना पड़ रहा है और सब से अधिक आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम अनाज का आयात न करें । आज हम फारेन एक्सचेंज के लिए भी बहुत चिंतित हैं और फारेन एक्सचेंज बचाने का हम हर सम्भव प्रयत्न भी कर रहे हैं । फसल की रक्षा करके हम विदेशों से अनाज के आयात को कम कर सकते हैं और फारेन एक्सचेंज बचा सकते हैं । इस दृष्टिकोण से भी मैं कहता हूं कि इस विधेयक को एकमत होकर पास कर देना चाहिए ।

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the amendment sought to be made in the Indian Penal Code by adding to the existing section 427. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is mentioned that the crime of cutting crops has increased in various States and the aim is that in case of crops worth Rs. 10 and upwards the police may be empowered to take cognizance etc. Further, it is said that this will give encouragement to farmers striving for more production with properties extending over different areas and villages.

But, I am afraid, by this amendment the purpose which the hon. Member seeks to achieve is not going to be achieved.

I may be permitted to say, at the outset, something about Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code. Chapter XVII deals with various offences against property. There has been a certain gradation also as to the severity of the offences and their punishment. Sections 378 to 382 deal mostly with theft, robbery etc. That is the first type of protection which it seeks to give to owners of property. My friend was saying that foodgrains are stolen. If they are stolen they will always come under the mischief of any one of these sections. In an aggravated form we have extortion, and a still more aggravated form is dacoity. From sections 403 to 404 we have criminal misappropriation of property, criminal breach of trust, receiving stolen property, cheating, fraudulence,

deposition of property etc. Sections 425 to 440 are under the heading 'Mischief'. By mischief they do not want to include certain aggressive types of offences, and mischief in section 425 is defined as follows:

> "Whoever with intent to cause or knowing that he is likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage to the public or to any person, causes the destruction of any property, or any such change in any property or in the situation thereof, destroys or diminishes its value or the utility or affects it injuriously, commits "mischief"."

It is very clear. Under the explanation, they also make it clear that even if it is never his intention to cause wrongful loss the mischief also can be committed by him against the property belonging to him also. That is the way the Government seeks to prevent this mischief.

Having defined mischief under section 425, my hon. friend will find that section 426 gives protection to those people, for articles stolen or removed, and which are below, a certain value.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Not stolen. It will come under section 411.

Shri Tangamani: He is trying to bring a certain amendment to this. I have to make this point clear. Coming to the section proper,—section 427 reads as follows:

> "Whoever commits mischief and thereby causes loss or damage to the amount of Rs. 50 or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description over a term which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both".

This Act was passed nearly 100 years ago when the legislators thought that they must fix a certain type of punishment where the person is deprived of property or damage to the amount of Rs. 50. Today, I can well understand if my hon. friend had brought an amendment saying that the cost has gone up and that Rs. 50 is very little. The damage of Rs. 50 which they fixed in those days must really come to a damage of Rs. 200 now. In that case, I can understand it, but here, the amendment which he now tries to bring in is even for small petty offences which are not aggravated mischief, because later on, as we proceed further, we have got the aggravated form of mischief also by way of arson or arson through explosives, mischief to the vessels, etc.

In the earlier part of his speech, my friend was really making fun of certain things such as the mischief by killing or maiming an animal, elephant or horse, or mischief by diminution of water supply. He looked upon this mischief as one of aggravated mischief and said that this particular aspect has not been brought in. But the framers of the original Act had done a fine piece of work. By gradation, it is being developed. So, now, in between section 427 and the next section, if my hon. friend is seeking to do this, my fear is this. I have dealt with the legal aspect of it and from that aspect, this measure will be highly inexpedient to be introduced.

There is the other aspect also. If there are thefts of food products, there is the way that the law provides. The law can deal with it, but it is likely to be abused. There may be small peasants or tenants in the adjoining lands and the landlord will be given additional powers so as to bring the law into operation. So, it is made a cognizable offence; if it is made an offence where the person can be arrested without warrant and subsequently let off, even the poor peasants, the tenants or the agricultural labourers will be brought within the mischief of this section, because there is already a lot of mischief done under this section, and the proposed measure will add to the mischief. Thus, I am afraid that the small peasants or the agricultural labourers who are eking out their livelihood in an honest way will also be brought to book. That is the first objection of mine.

[Shri Tangamani]

My second objection is this. In our parts, there is what is called the *kudiyiruppu*. There may be an agricultural labourer who does his work in some other field. But an agricultural labourer is given a small plot of land for erecting his hut in that *kudiyiruppu*, and if a particular landlord feels—because he has agricultural labourers who have got their *kudiyiruppu* in that particular area and who are able to mobilise a number of agricultural labourers—and takes into his head that he must evict the agricultural labourers, this measure will pave another way,—it will be another easy move—to bring in the police to evict the people. This is another easy move for the police to come into the picture

I can tell my hon. friend that so many sections are there for protecting private property. So, in these days, the concept is changing I think probably when the Law Commission considers the question of criminal jurisprudence also, this matter will come into the picture Today, the concept of private property is gradually changing The State is coming more and more into the picture and protecting the rights of the citizen rather than the right of property. In the taking over of property, more and more powers are being taken by the State, and when the State gives adequate compensation, sometimes even inadequate compensation, the owner of a property has got to be satisfied with that. That is the trend in which modern society is going. So, instead of decreasing or diminishing the penal provisions of the law, my friend, I am afraid, is seeking to enlarge the scope.

For these reasons, I do not agree not only with the objects of the Bill but the very spirit of the amendment itself. So, I am opposing this Bill which seems to amend the Indian Penal Code by the addition of another section—section 427A.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के प्रस्तावक महोदय की भावना का स्वागत करते हुए भी यह विधेयक जिस रूप में सदन के सामने उपस्थित है, मैं उसका समर्थन नहीं करता । मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता कि विधेयक की भावनाएं बहुत अच्छी है कि देश में खेतीबाड़ी बढ़े और कोई किसी की खेती काट न पाये और यह ठीक ही है कि हमारे देश में अन्न के उत्पादन में कोई बाधा न पड़े । मैं उनकी इस भावना की कद्र करता हू कि कृषि किसी व्यक्ति विशेष की प्रापरटी न होकर राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है और राष्ट्र का भविष्य इसकी उन्नति पर निर्भर करता है और इस लिए इसकी पूरी तौर से हिफाजत होनी चाहिए । अगर किसी की प्राइवेट प्रापरटी को भी क्षति पहुचती है तो भी वह राष्ट्र की क्षति है और इसमे प्राइवेट प्रापरटी और पबलिक प्रापरटी का कोई सवाल नही है और चाहे वह स्टेट की हो या व्यक्ति विशेष की हर हालत मे हमें खेती की और चराई की रक्षा करनी चाहिए ।

प्रस्तावक महोदय जो विधेयक लाये हैं वह मेरे दृष्टिकोण से ४२७ के विरोध में है और इडियन पैनेल कोड की धारा ४२७ में जो ५० रुपये जुर्माने की और सजा की इस तरह की मिसचिफ के लिए व्यवस्था है, उसी चीज को आप अपने न्यू सेक्शन ४२७ में लाना चाहते हैं । सेक्शन ४२७ में अगर किसी व्यक्ति की ५० रुपये के ऊपर की सम्पत्ति का नुकसान हो तो उसके लिए दो वर्ष की सजा भी है । प्रस्तावक महोदय अपने अमेंडिंग बिल द्वारा उस ५० रुपये के स्थान पर १० रु० रखना चाहते हैं, अब दफा ४२७ भी रहे और ४२७ ए भी आप वहां पर इसर्ट कर दें तो वह एक दूसरे के विरोध में हो जायेगी । ४२७ में तो यह दिया हुआ है कि ५० रुपये की सम्पत्ति का नुकसान होने पर दो वर्ष की सजा हो और आप अपने न्यू सेक्शन ४२७ ए में यह कहते हैं :

"Nothwithstanding anything contained in Section 427, wherever commits mischief and thereby causes loss or damage in respect of crops to the amount of ten rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of

either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both."

अर्थात् अगर १० रुपये की लागत की क्रौप चोरी हो जाय या डेमेज हो जाय तो भी वही दो वर्ष की सजा हो । इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि यह दोनो सेक्शन कुछ परस्पर विरोधी हो जाते है क्योंकि एक में ५० रुपये की सम्पत्ति आती है और दूसरे में १० रुपये की सम्पत्ति आती है और हो सकता है कि आगे चलकर इसमें कोई वैधानिक आपत्ति भी उठाई जा सकती है कि यह जायज है अथवा नाजायज है । इस लिए मै प्रस्तावक महोदय से यही कहूंगा कि वे अपने इस अमेंडमेंट बिल को वापिस ले ले और अगर उनका इरादा है कि एग्रीकलचरल क्रौप की कीमत ५० रुपये से घटा करके १० रुपये कर दें तो वह कर सकते हैं । इंडियन पेनेल कोड की धारा ४२८ में यह व्यवस्था है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति १० रुपये से ऊपर का किसी जानवर को नुकसान पहुँचाता है तो उसको दो वर्ष की सजा हो सकती है और वह कौग्नजेबुल औफेंस हो ज ता है और वारेंट केस हो जाता है और उसमे पुलिस इंटरवेंशन हो जाता है । इसके लिए आपको जाब्ता फ़ौजदारी के क़ानून मे भी अमेंडमेंट करना होगा और अगर गवर्नमेंट यह मुनासिब समझती है कि इस तरह का संशोधन होना चाहिए तो ५० का २५ कर दे अथवा और कम कर दें और १० रुपये कर दें जैसा भी उनको उचित जान पड़े और उसके साथ ही जाब्ता फ़ौजदारी क़ानून मे भी आवश्यक संशोधन होना चाहिए, दोनों में एकरूपता जरूरी है, और अगर एक कानून का रूप दूसरा हो और दूसरे क़ानून का उससे भिन्न तो यह काम नही चल सकता । अगर जाब्ता फ़ौजदारी में इस संशोधन को न जोड़ा जाय तो यह बेकार हो जायगा ।

इंडियन पैनेल कोड मे ४२५ से लेकर ४३५ तक जितनी दफ़ाऐं हैं उनमें केवल ४२७ और ४३४ को पुलिस के जुरिसडिक्शन से बाहर रक्खा गया है बाकी सब में पुलिस को इंटरवीन करने का अधिकार है । ४२६ में भी पुलिस को अधिकार नहीं है । बाक़ी सब कौग्नजेबुल हैं । ४२६ में होने वाली मिसचिफ़ के लिए पंचायत को फ़ैसला करने का अधिकार दिया गया है । अब मेरे भाई श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने जो यह कहा है कि पंचायतें सारी की सारी एक दम खराब हैं और इस कारण वे उनको इसका अधिकार नही देना चाहते और इस औफेंस को कौग्नजेबुल बना कर पुलिस को इंटरवीन करने का अधिकार देना चाहते हैं, तो मै उनसे नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि मैं उनके इस विचार से सहमत नही हूं कि तमाम पंचायते एक दम खराब हैं । अब इस सदन मे बार बार इस बात को दुहराया जा चुका है कि हम इस देश मे कोआपरेटिव सिस्टम की खेती करना चाहते हैं,अपने कृषकों में सहकारिता का भाव लाना चाहते हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि इस दिशा में हमारी पंचायतें बहुत कुछ कर सकती है और यह जरूरी नही है कि पंचायतो को जो न्याय करने का अधिकार मिला हुआ है उसका वे हमेशा ग़लत इस्तेमाल करेगी, अगर उनको ठीक ढग पर चलाया जाय तो वे अपने इस अधिकार का सदुपयोग भी कर सकती हैं । जहा तक पचायतो द्वारा अपने अधिकारो का दुरुपयोग करने का सम्बन्ध है तो मेरा कहना है कि क्या मजिस्ट्रेटो के वहा सदैव जनता को न्याय ही मिलता है ? मजिस्ट्रेटों की अदालतो मे भी हमने देखा है कि वहा पर कही पार्टीबंदी है, कही कही रुपया चलता है और इस तरह वहा पर भी गड़बड़ चलती है । इस लिए यह मान कर चलना कि छोटे आदमी न्याय नही कर सकते और बड़े आदमी अन्याय नही कर सकते, ठीक नही होगा । मेरे विचार में हमें पचायतो क अधिकारो पर कुठाराघात नही करना चाहिए । यह बात जरूर है कि पंचायतों में जो सरपंच और पंच होते हैं वे अनपढ़े होते हैं और जो सेक्रेटरी लिख देता है वह उस पर अपना दस्तखत करके फ़ैसला दे देते हैं और वे यह भी नहीं समझते कि क्या फ़ैसला वह सुना रहे हैं । अब इसके लिए आप

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

ज़रूर व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं कि पंचायतों के जो पंच अथवा सरपंच हों वे योग्य व्यक्ति हों और पढ़े लिखे हों, ताकि वे अपने कर्तव्य को भली भांति निभा सकें । पंचायतें बिल्कुल एक दम बुरी हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है और मैं समझता हूं कि पंचायतें बहुत स्थानों पर ठीक तरीके से काम कर रही है और उन्होंने चराई और कटाई बंद कर दी है ।

मैं मूवर महोदय से फिर कहूंगा कि दफ़ा ४२७ के रहते हुए यह ४२७ ए कुछ मुनासिब नहीं लगती और अगर उनको तरमीम करनी है तो ४२७ में ५० रुपये के बजाय १० या १५ रुपये कर देने से उनका काम चल जायगा । अगर इस औफेंस को पुलिस के अंडर देना है तो जाब्ता फ़ौजदारी क़ानून में भी संशोधन करना होगा । अब जहां तक पुलिस को इसके अंदर लाने की बात है तो पुलिस किस तरह काम करती है यह सब को मालूम है । लोगों को पुलिस पर विश्वास भी है और अविश्वास भी है । अभी जैसे एक भाई ने यह डर प्रकट किया और मैं उनसे सहमत हूं कि कहीं पर कटाई का जुर्म हो जाने पर पुलिस दो चार आदमियों को पकड़ कर जुल्म कर सकती है और १० रुपये का नुकसान होने पर उनको डरा धमका कर और मार पीट कर १००, १५० रुपये वसूल कर सकती है । इसलिये हमको यह भी सोचना है कि ऐसी छोटी मोटी बातों में पुलिस को अधिकार देना उचित होगा या अनुचित क्योंकि पुलिस हमारी उतनी अच्छी और बुराइयों से खाली नहीं है जितनी कि हम उसको देखना चाहते हैं । यह बात नहीं है कि हमारी पंचायतों में ही तमाम बुराइयां हैं और पुलिस में बुराइयां नहीं है, पुलिस में भी बुराइयां घर किये हुए हैं ।

अन्त में मैं अपने प्रस्तावक महोदय से यही अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे अपने इस संशोधन विधेयक को वापिस ले लें । वैसे भी यह हमारा अनुभव रहा है कि सरकार द्वारा आम तौर पर प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स के बिलों को स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता है और इस वर्तमान विधेयक का भी मैं समझता हूं सरकार की ओर से विरोध होगा, और इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि विरोध होने के पहले ही अगर यह प्रस्तावक महोदय द्वारा वापिस ले लिया जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा क्योंकि सरकारे के द्वारा विरोध प्रकट करने के बाद देश में एक अच्छी हवा नहीं बनती और इस लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अगर वह अपना संशोधन विधेयक वापिस ले लें तो ठीक होगा ।

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Sir, I oppose this Bill seeking to amend the Indian Penal Code. Firstly, I would like to mention that the different chapters in the Indian Penal Code have a definite form and shape. In fact, this code has stood the tests of time and it has been very rarely found necessary to amend it. This is one of the best pieces of legislation. If I may be permitted to say so, it is framed artistically too.

One of the previous speakers referred to a particular chapter and also to some sections. Now an attempt is made to add a section 427A. Previously, some section have been added, section 124A, for example. In fact, I am referring to that section 427-A dealing with sedition. Another amendment was made to another section, dealing with class hatred. In all such amendments, the country has found that it is not at all in consonance with the ordinary notices of good jurisprudence.

For example, section 124A was one of the sections which the country as a whole held, was an amendment which ought not to have been permitted at all. Though the present amendment may not amount to such a sort of amendment, still I must say that the purpose would not be served and at the same time, the scheme of the chapter itself, will be interfered with. It may not be properly worded; in a matter like the Penal Code, wording may not be the only point, but all the same, I may be permitted to say, as I said, that is one of the best pieces of legislation and this addition would not improve it, but will make it worse. I am sorry I could not follow

the reasoning of the mover, because I am suffering from the disadvantage of not being able to follow Hindi, but one thing, I find from the statement of objects and reasons,.....

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): The hon. Member is referring to some other Bill amending the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He only referred to it by way of analogy. Some hon. Members are going faster.

Shri Achar: I am speaing only about the amendment section 427A, which is before the House now.

The hon. Mover of this amendment wants more police intervention with regard to this offence. He wants to make it a cognisable offence. I would submit, the less the police interfere with village life, the better it would be. As I said, from the point of view of form it is not good to interfere with the Penal Code as it stands. On the merits, if it is necessary, it can certainly be amended. But, the intention to give more powers to the police will not be in the interests of village life. To make the offence cognisable would give more scope for criminal litigation in the villages. From that point of view also, I feel that this amendment is not useful. I submit this amendment is unnecessary and so, I oppose it.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय दंड संहिता में संशोधन करने के लिए हमारे मित्र ने जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है उसके पीछे जो उनकी भावना है वह तो जरूर सराहनीय है लेकिन उसके सम्बन्ध में जो उन्होंने विचार प्रकट किये विशेषकर पंचायतों के सम्बन्ध में उनसे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं। शरारत के अपराध की परिभाषा भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा ४२५ में की गयी है और उस धारा में इस अपराध को दो भागों में बांटा गया है। अगर कोई आदमी शरारत से किसी की सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचावे तो उसको साधारण तौर पर तीन महीने की सजा देने की व्यवस्था की गयी है और उसके बाद धारा ४२८ में विशेष परिमाण का अपराध होने पर अधिक दंड देने की व्यवस्था की गयी है। जो संशोधन हमारे मित्र ला रहे हैं उसमें दस रुपये के अनाज की क्षति के लिए वह दो वर्ष की सजा की व्यवस्था करवाना चाहते हैं।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में सिर्फ इतना ही कहूंगा कि आज जो हमारी पद्धति है उसमें जो न्याय के सिद्धान्त दिये हुए हैं वे बहुत अच्छे हैं, लेकिन व्यवहार में वह पद्धति बड़ी खर्चीली है। जिस किसान के खेत की दस रुपये की क्षति हुई हो, यदि वह अपने विरोध को दंड दिलवाना चाहे तो उसको कचहरी में जाकर इतना खर्चा करना पड़ेगा जिसका शायद माननीय सदस्य को अन्दाजा नहीं है। अगर इसको कागनिजेबल आफेंस बनाया गया तो फिर पुलिस से फेबरेबिल रिपोर्ट लिखवाने में कितना खर्चा होगा यह उनको वकील होने के कारण भली भांति मालूम होगा। इस समय मुझे एक कहावत याद आती है कि "नौ रुपये की लकड़ी और ९० रुपया खर्च"। यानी लकड़ी का दाम तो केवल ९ रुपये है पर उसको प्राप्त करने में खर्चा होता है ९० रुपये। फिर इतना खर्चा करने पर भी यह निश्चय नहीं है कि अपराध साबित किया जा सकेगा। तब फिर केवल अन्न बचाने के लिए मैं वह आवश्यक नहीं समझता कि भारतीय दंड संहिता में इस प्रकार का संशोधन किया जाये। आखिर इसके पीछे उद्देश्य क्या है? इसके पीछे यही उद्देश्य प्रतीत होता है कि इस प्रकार की क्षति न पहुंजायी जाये और अगर कोई ऐसा करे तो उसको दंड दिया जाये। सब से पहले तो हमारा ख्याल यह है कि इस प्रकार की क्षति पहुंचाने में केवल द्वेष ही रहता है। यदि किसी व्यक्ति पर हमको क्रोध आ जाता है और हम उसको किसी दूसरी तरह से नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा सकते तो हम जाकर उसके खेत पर आघात करते हैं। इस

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

प्रकार का अपराध करने की भावना का कारण क्रोध हो, या द्वेष हो या ईर्ष्या हो या कोई नाजायज नफा प्राप्त करना हो । परन्तु मैं समझता हूं कि अधिकतर इस प्रकार के अपराध क्रोध के कारण ही किये जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इसी भावना को ध्यान में रखकर हमारे दंड विधान में इस तरह के अपराध के प्रमाणित हो जाने पर तीन महीने की सजा की व्यवस्था की गयी है । अगर कोई आवेश में आकर किसी का इस रुपये का नुकसान करता है तो जूरिस्प्रूडेंस के अनुसार वह अपराध ऐसा नही है कि जिसके लिए किसी को दो वर्ष की कैद की सजा दी जाये और उसको दो वर्ष तक जेल में रहना पड़े ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : दस वर्ष तक की सजा होती है ।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : उसमें यह देखा जाता है कि इस अपराध के करने वाले का उद्देश्य क्या था इस लिए मैं कहूंगा कि इस प्रकार के संशोधन की आवश्यकता नहीं है । और फिर पुलिस के सम्बन्ध मे मुझे यह कहना है कि वह हमारे देश में शान्ति और व्यवस्था कायम रखने के लिए है । हमारे बहुत से पुलिस के भाई अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करते है, अगर वह न रहें तो देश में अमन और चैन न रहे। लेकिन साथ ही साथ हमको अपने अनुभव के आधार पर यह कहना पडता है कि इस तरह का अपराध पुलिस के हाथ में हथकंडा बन जाता है । मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि आजकल गावों में जो धनी आदमी हैं वे भी गरीब लोगो को सताने के लिए इस प्रकार के अपराधों का लाभ उठा सकते हैं । अगर कोई गरीब आदमी उनके दबाव में नही आता है तो वे किसी एक एकड के खेत को कटवा देंगे और जो आदमी उनके दबाव में नही आता है उसके विरुद्ध थाने में रिपोर्ट करवा देंगे। अब उस गरीब भाई की हालत क्या होगी यह आप समझ सकते हैं। वह दिन भर काम करके रात को अपने खाने का प्रबन्ध करता है । यदि उसको चार दफा भी इस सम्बन्ध मे कचहरी बुलाया गया तो वह तो तबाह हो जायेगा और मजबूर होकर दूसरी पार्टी के पैरों पर गिरेगा और कहेगा कि किसी तरह से समझौता कर लिया जाये । मैं समझता हूं कि भारतीय दंड संहिता में धारा ४२५ से धारा ४४० तक जो क्रमिक रूप से दंड का विधान दिया गया है वह बहुत अच्छे सिद्धान्त पर आधारित है । और चाहे अन्न की क्षति हो या किसी और प्रकार की क्षति हो यदि वह क्रोध या जोश में की गयी हो तो उसके लिए जो दंड की व्यवस्था की गयी है वह उचित ही है। और उसमें कोई परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता नही है, खासकर ऐसी अवस्था में जब कि हमारी पुलिस वैसी नही है जैसी की हम चाहते हैं । मैं समझता हू कि एक नया कागनिजेबिल आफेंस बढाना ठीक नही होगा । मैं समझता हूं कि यदि माननीय सदस्य धारा ४२७ में ५० रुपये के बदले १० रुपये कर देने का संशोधन करा दें तो जो वह चाहते हैं वह हो जायगा ।

मेरे भाईने स [illegible] उद्देश्य से पेश किया है पर इ [illegible] अव्यावहारिकता को देखते हुए मुझे दुःख साथ इस का विरोध करना पड़ रहा है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि वह इस को वापस ले लेंगे ।

इसके साथ ही जो कुछ उन्होने पचायतों के सम्बन्ध में कहा है उस के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कह देना चाहता हू । हो सकता है कि पंचायतों में कुछ कमी हो लेकिन उन में निर्णय बहुत जल्दी होता है और खर्चीला नहीं होता । इन कारण किसी भी पार्टी को पंचायत का न्याय अखरता नही । हो सकता है कि पंच उतने कानून के जानने वाले न हों और यह भी हो सकता है कि उन मे उतने दर्जे की निष्पक्षता भी न हो जिस को कि हम किसी न्याय करने वाले से अपेक्षा कर सकते हैं । फिर भी जो न्याय होता है वह जल्द होता है और उस में खर्चा नही होता । इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि यदि पंचायतों में कोई त्रुटि है तो उस को सुधारा जाये लेकिन पंचायत

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

के हाथ से अधिकार को छीन कर पुलिस के हाथ में देना जिस के कारण न्याय पाने वालों को अपने गांव से दस, १५ या २५ मील दूर जाना पड़े मेरी समझ में उचित नहीं होगा। मेरे विचार से दंड विधान के बनाने वाले ने अपराध का अनुमान कर के जो दंड की व्यवस्था रखी है वह ठीक ही है और अच्छी है।

17 hrs.

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): I am constrained to oppose this Bill on the ground that so far as the need for amending a statute is concerned, it has to be decided in the light of the expediency of the situation.

Looking at the Bill, one may be tempted to say the Mover being under an apprehension that at present there are miscreants or vagabonds running round the State destroying crops and, therefore, it is in the interest of the State and of the agriculturist that some amendment of the Penal Code is found necessary.

Looking at section 427 of the IPC, it is exactly the same as the proposed amendment—427A—but for this difference that in section 427A the limit is fixed at Rs. 10 whereas in section 427 it is fixed at Rs. 50. Though the words 'agricultural crops' do not appear in section 427, the section is wide enough to include within its ambit any property including agricultural property. To me it appears that there is no magic in fixing a particular limit regarding value of property either as Rs. 10 or as Rs. 50, unless of course the Mover is able to show that there is some rational basis for fixing it at Rs. 10. It could be Re. 1 or Re. 1/2 or even Rs. 50. The test that has to be applied so far as the proposed amendment is concerned is whether the need of the society at present is satisfied with the existing provision of law in the IPC. My respectful submission is that there is ample provision there, graver offences could be punished by much severer sentences found in the later sections. I suppose when the Mover comes forward with such a Bill, one is tempted to think that a certain amount of alarmist tendency or an anxiety neurosis is in him at least in favour of agricultural landlords.

I need not go into the motives for introducing the Bill. Of course, the Mover may have very good intentions. But we know what the police are. To put wider powers into their hands, not that I am saying that the police are all persons out to get at the villagers or harass any person, but to give a giant's power in the hands of the police and to allow them to go about picking persons on the ground that they have committed mischief and damaged property of trivial value, is something with which we cannot see eye to eye.

By the proposed amendment, the hon. Member in charge of the Bill may think that any person who has suffered damage of Rs. 10 with respect to his agricultural commodities may at once run to the police and get their aid and bring the miscreants to book. For all practical purposes, whether it is Rs. 10 or Rs. 50 or Rs. 100, it is really a difficult affair to go to the police and get their aid, particularly when a private complaint is taken to them. That has been our experience. I am not criticising police officers, but my respectful submission is that once this Bill becomes law, every person who is residing near the property, where the crop is grown, will be harassed by the landowners on the ground that he has committed mischief to property. There will be a number of complaints and the man will have no other time except to go to the magistrates court on private complaints made by the landowners.

There is yet another aspect of this matter that has to be looked into. In so far as our State is concerned, we have got a law there so far as the eviction of *kudiyiruppu* tenants are concerned, this will be a very convenient weapon in the hands of any

[Shri Easwara Iyer]

landlord to start eviction proceedings, to get recalcitrant tenants out of the property by the backdoor methods of filing a complaint against them saying that they have committed mischief and somehow or other getting pleasant with the police officers

My submission so far as this Bill is concerned is that there is absolutely no necessity or expediency for amending the Indian Penal Code, particularly when there is section 427 I would say that this seems to be a case of Much Ado About Nothing

The Deputy Minister of Food (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Sir, the way Member after Member replied to the points and doubts raised by the mover, Shri Raghunath Singh, makes me feel that there is no need to reply to his points because every point has been replied by our friends already I sympathise with Shri Raghunath Singh and thank him for the sympathy he has towards the cultivator and the peasant who is working to increase production in the country

But, we have not received any report—as Shri V P Nayar rightly asked him in the beginning—that this mischief is on the increase in any State Apart from that, as a practical agriculturist coming from a village, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon Member, Shri Raghunath Singh that there are three enemies of our agriculturists The first is the monkeys who do a lot of mischief and spoil the crops Secondly, stray cattle, and thirdly, the tout of the village The touts, the mischiefmongers in the village who have no other work to do will be searching for some plea or other to drag these innocent agriculturists to the court and thereby make a living If we amend the law, it is going to strengthen the hands of the third type of enemies of the agriculturists in the village.

In this period of transition, when the poor agriculturists are being harassed, this amendment would strengthen the hands of touts and vested interests in harassing the agriculturists I feel that the existing provision of law covers the mischief which my hon. friend has in mind and there is no necessity to amend the law and I oppose this Bill and would request Shri Raghunath Singh to withdraw it

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Minister

Shri V. P. Nayar rose—

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): If Shri Nayar wants to speak I shall reply afterwards

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No

Shri Datar: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon mover of this Bill must have seen by now that in spite of his very eloquent appeal he has not succeeded in persuading even one Member of this hon House to his view That shows that there is no need for the enactment of this particular section in the Indian Penal Code

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons as also in his speech, he made a reference to two points One was that there was a need for increased agricultural production That is admitted by all The question is whether, as he has stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, recently there has been a greater need for protection in the sense that there has been greater spoliation or damage to crops I looked into this subject so far as this offence was concerned I looked into certain reports of the Criminal Administration of Justice in different States for certain years and I did not come across any increase so far as offences under 'mischief' were concerned

An Hon. Member: They deal only with convictions, not with complaints

Shri Datar: So far as these reports are concerned, we have got tabular statements regarding commission of offences under different heads and I

found that so far as the offence of 'mischief' was concerned, there has been no appreciable increase at all; much less any particular increase so far as damage to crops is concerned. Under these circumstances the question that arises is whether the laudable object that he has in view can be served by adding a provision to the penal law of the land.

A number of hon. Members have rightly pointed out the dangers of such additional or hasty enactment. After all we have to be extremely careful, especially when we are dealing with the Penal Code or with the addition of more penal offences. There are certain dangers or risks involved in it and as my hon. friend pointed out here we have got a piece of legislation, the Indian Penal Code, which is not only artistically drawn up but which is also exhaustively drawn up. All the possible offences that a man can commit have been very fully dealt with and that is why the Indian Penal Code is one of those pieces of enactments which has received only a few amendments during the last century.

So far as the Chapter on 'Mischief' is concerned, it has been so well drafted that all that is necessary so far as the prevention of offences of mischief is concerned has been properly put in there and we have got sections where aggravated forms of this offence have been very clearly dealt with.

My hon. friend the Mover pointed out certain circumstances and he contented with some possibility that in the case of destruction of animals there are certain sections which treat it as an aggravated offence. Why should not the same consideration be shown so far as crops are concerned? You will find from the nature of the society that we have, from the nature of offences that are being committed, these particular safeguards or additional offences were necessary in respect of certain types of property like cattle wealth, irrigation works, etc., but even then when the Act was passed long long ago no need was felt for the special protection of crops. Crops were included in the general term property. Therefore, when there are certain sections where damage is done to one's crops, natural recourse can be had to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code instead of enlarging these provisions on the lines pointed out by my hon. friend.

My hon. friend's approach, with due deference to him, is rather theoretical and necessarily unrealistic. Let him consider what would be the effects as some hon. Members have pointed out. It will not help or fulfil the object that he has in view. On the other hand it would be creating a new offence and it is quite likely as some hon. Members have pointed out these powers might be abused. Now he contended that this offence should also be a cognizable offence. A number of hon. Members have pointed out what they consider as dangerous so far as increase in the powers of the police are concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Minister agree with that view?

Shri Datar: I have said: "What they consider". I am particular about this expression 'What they consider'.

An Hon. Member: We are concerned with what you consider.

Shri Datar: So far as I am concerned, there is no need to fear. What will happen? Some hon. Members here would come round and complain that these provisions are being abused and exploited for the purpose of harassing the poor agriculturists or the tenants. That danger is there—the danger of opposition not the danger of abuse by the police. Let this be clearly understood.

The hon. Member has done some injustice to the panchayats that are working here and there—particularly the *adalat* panchayats. It is one of the Directive Principles of our Constitution that the institution of

[Shri Datar]

panchayats should be fully revived and has to be made use of even in the administration of justice. I know of at least one State—the State from which the hon. Member comes—the Uttar Pradesh, where we have got these judicial panchayats working very well. That is the report and I am extremely sorry that the hon. Member was so unfair and unjust about the new institution which we do desire to start again and which, I am confident, will so work in the next few years that ultimately we shall have a pattern of panchayats, including judicial panchayats, which would be working well and reducing litigations and also the cost of litigations to which my hon. friend referred.

It is quite likely that in some villages where there are factions these powers might be abused or might have been abused. But, on the whole the experiment in one of our major States has been fairly successful and therefore, I would implore the hon. Member and others also to watch this new experiment with sympathy and not to deprecate it at the present stage. Therefore, the hon. Member will kindly understand that there is no need for this particular offence.

As Shri Sinhasan Singh rightly pointed out, wherever there has been co-operation between the parties in the villages and where the executive side of the panchayats has been working well, there has been less of destruction or cutting of the crops and only where there are village factions, these things happen. So, we should not have a new enactment, especially a penal provision, unless it is absolutely essential. As my hon. friend from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture pointed out, there is absolutely no need for this so far as the protection or increase in the production of food crops is concerned. Unless this particular evil has increased beyond all proportions, it would not be proper to undertake any legislation, especially of the hasty type that the hon. Member has brought forward here.

Secondly, the House will also understand that in this matter, we have to consult the State Governments. In case any such provision has been added in the Indian Penal Code, the State Governments will have to take cognisance of this offence and they will have to consider it. Wherever there is a proposal to amend the criminal law, we always consult the State Governments. It is a concurrent subject and we have always followed a practice according to which whenever there are any proposals either before the House or elsewhere, we consult the State Governments and take their views. Only then, we take proper action. Otherwise, no action is taken at all. I might inform this hon. House that we have not received any complaints so far as destruction of crops is concerned from the State Governments. There might be a certain number of cases here and there just as there might be offences being committed in other respects. But the evil has not become so prevalent, has not become so abnormal as to necessitate the making of a special Act, and the making of the offence in that respect cognizable. That is what the hon. Member has stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

We have to consider all these points, and after considering all these points the point that has to be decided is as to whether there is any need at all for this additional penal provision. In view of the fact that most of the hon. Members who have spoken have opposed this Bill, I am quite confident that this House will throw out this Bill. All the same, in view of the laudable object that my hon. friend has in view, though the remedy is misconceived, I would request him to withdraw this Bill.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Deputy Minister of Agriculture pointed out three menaces to agriculture of which monkey is number 1. May I know whether he proposes to bring any legislation to avoid it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will discuss that at some other time.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि लार्ड मैकाले की आत्मा को आज बहुत शान्ति मिली होगी । उन सब बातों से जो इस सदन में उन की प्रशंसा में कही गयी हैं । इंडियन पेनल कोड की जब रचना हुई थी, उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान आजाद नहीं था । वे लोग इम्पीरियलिस्ट थे । हिन्दुस्तान पर हुकूमत करना ही उन का उद्देश्य था । इस कोड की जब उन्होंने रचना की तो इसी उद्देश्य को दृष्टि में रखते हुए की ।

मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इस कोड की दफा ४२५ (एच) में एक इलस्ट्रेशन है । उस में कहा गया है कि अगर कोई जानवर किसी खेत में जाकर के उस खेत का नुकसान करे तो उस के वास्ते सजा हो सकती है । लेकिन अगर कोई आदमी जा कर के खेती को काट लेता है, तो आई० पी० सी० में कहीं भी कोई सजा दिये जाने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है और न कोई इलस्ट्रेशन ही इस में है। इस बिल में मैंने केवल इतना ही चाहा था कि दस रुपये की क्राप के ऊपर अगर कोई किसी किस्म का नुकसान करता है, तो उस को सजा हो सकती है । केवल पचास रुपये के स्थान पर दस रुपये रखे जाने की मैंने माग की थी ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपील की है, उस का क्या असर आप पर हुआ है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उस अपील का असर एक मिनट के बाद होगा । मैं राधा रमण साहब को भी उन का बिल रखने का समय दे दूंगा ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि इंडियन पीनल कोड में अगर कोई किसी की फसल को काट लेता है, तो उस को सजा देने के वास्ते कोई दफा नहीं है और यह वारेंट केस नहीं हो सकता है । ऐसे केसिस को वारेंट केसिस तथा कागनाइजेबल केसिस माने जाने का मैंने अपने बिल में अनुरोध किया था ।

मेरे भाई सिंहासन सिंह जी ने कहा है कि इस हेतु मैं दफा ४२७ में ही अगर कोई ऐमेंडमेंट पेश कर देता तो अच्छा रहता । उस दफा में हो, उन का कहना था कि ५० रुपये के स्थान पर १० रुपये करने के लिये अगर कोई एमेंडमेंट आता तो अच्छा था । मैं इस से सहमत हूं और अगली बार मैं एक नया विधेयक इस चीज को दृष्टि में रखते हुए पेश करूंगा । इस से भी जो मेरा उद्देश्य है उस की पूर्ति हो जाती है । अतः मैं अपने इस विधेयक को वापस लेता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य को इस विधेयक को वापस लेने की आज्ञा है ?

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

SADHUS AND SANYASIS (REGISTRATION) BILL

श्री राधा रमण (चादनी चौक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने इस साधुओं तथा सन्यासियों के रजिस्ट्रेशन सम्बन्धी बिल को इस सदन के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत करता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक जो इस समय इस सदन के सम्मुख है बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और मैं जानता हूं कि इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में सारे भारतवर्ष के अन्दर कई प्रकार की विचारधारायें सामने आ रही हैं । शायद इस लोक सभा के पुराने माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम होगा कि पिछले सदन के सामने भी मैं ने इस विधेयक को रखा था और तब से लेकर अब तक भारतवर्ष के कोने कोने से बहुत से साधुओं और सन्यासियों ने मुझे पत्र लिखे हैं और उन पत्रों में अलग अलग विचार उन्होंने दर्शाये हैं । मैं यह भी मानने को तैयार हूं कि आज भी हमारे देश में साधुओं

[श्री राधा रमण]

और सन्यासियों को बड़ी इज्जत की दृष्टि से बड़े मान से देखा जाता है और मैं भी उन को बड़ी इज्जत, बड़ा मान करता हूं। उन के प्रति मैंने कभी भी अवहेलना या तिरस्कार की भावना नहीं रखी है। इस के विपरीत मैं यह समझता हूं कि हमारे देश में साधुओं और सन्यासियों का एक ऐसा समाज है कि जिस समाज के प्रति सारे भारतवर्ष के नर नारी बहुत ही निष्ठा, बहुत ही मान रखते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि आज हमारे देश के अन्दर साधुओं और सन्यासियों के नाम पर बहुत सारे काम ऐसे हो रहे हैं कि जिन्हें बन्द करने का या जिन्हे खत्म करने का यत्न सारी समाज को तथा सरकार को करना चाहिये। चन्द दिन हुए मुझे श्री अनुभावानन्दा का, जो कि एक माने हुए महात्मा हैं, पत्र मिला था, जिसे मैं पढ़ कर आप को सुनाना चाहता हूं। यह श्री मुनोपटनम, विजाग डिस्ट्रिक्ट से आया है। उन्हों ने इस में लिखा है :—

"I have seen your intention of introducing your Bill in the Parliament recently in the papers. No doubt I am glad for it, as many an unauthorised person dons the sacred ochre cloth to cheat the public. By these false saints, the real people are suffering a lot in the country. So to eradicate that evil from the domain of our sacred order, such a move is quite essential".

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बिल को इस संसद् के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करने की आवश्यकता दो तीन कारणों से पड़ी है। पहली बात तो यह है कि आज तक हमें इस बात का पता नहीं चला है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर साधुओं और सन्यासियों की संख्या कितनी है। कभी जिक्र आता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि उन की संख्या ५२ लाख या ५७ लाख है। परन्तु ठीक संख्या का किसी को भी पता नहीं होता। आज आप जानते ही हैं हमारे देश में बहुत सारा निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है और हर एक आदमी से हम यह आशा रखते हैं कि वह देश के निर्माण कार्य में, देश को परिश्रमवान बनाने में, देश की भलाई के कामों में कुछ न कुछ योगदान करे। आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हम इन साधुओं तथा सन्यासियों का जिन का बड़ा मान है, जिन को बड़ी इज्जत है, फायदा उठायें और उन के विचारों को इस तरफ झुका दें कि वे देश के निर्माण कार्य में योग देने के लिये प्रेरित हो सकें.....

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): We are not able to follow what the hon. Member is saying. From the Bill, are we to understand that sadhus and sanyasis are the same or are they different, and if so, how are they different?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This may be explained on the next day. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday.

17·21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 12th August, 1957.

		Columns
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		7691—7725
S.Q. Nos.	*Subject*	
740	Displaced T. B. Patients	7691—90
742	Economy Measures	7693—7700
743	Per Capita Income in States	7701—03
745	E.C.A.F.E.	7703—06
746	Radio Farm Forums	7706—07
747	N.E.F.A.	7707—11
748	Export of Indian Diesel Engines and Power Driven Pumps	7711—14
749	Educated Unemployed	7714—17
750	Development of Khadi and Village Industries	7717—19
751	Motor Transport Workers	7719—20
752	Pakistan Prime Minister's Speeches	7720—23
754	Import of Raw Films	7723—25
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		7725—47
S.Q. Nos.		
741	Canteens in Mines	7725
744	Tea Plantation Employers	7725—26
753	Independence Day Celebrations in Malaya	7726
755	Indian Films in Foreign Markets	7726—27
756	Workers in Iron Ore and Gold Mines	7727
757	Power Alcohol Industry	7727
758	Gangakhadar Rehabilitation Scheme.	7727—28
759	Ceramic Industry,	7728
760	Salt Production	7728—29
761	Handloom Cess Fund	7729
762	Recovery of Abducted Women	7729—30
763	Accident in Manganese. Mine, Mysore	7730—31
764	Central Labour Institute, Bombay.	7731
765	Central Public Works Department	7731
766	Cycle Rims	7732
767	Dhulia Infirmary	7732
768	Second Five Year Plan	7733
769	Forge-Foundry.	7733
770	Pakistan Military Base near Jammu Border	7733—34
771	Use of Timber in Government constructions	7734
772	Devpuri Colony	7734—35
773	Indian Delegation to China	7735
774	Hastinapur Township	7733—36
775	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	7736
776	Ambar Charkhas	7736—37
777	Compensation to Displaced Persons	7737—38
778	Fixation of Priority of Plan Projects.	7738
779	Mica Products.	7738
517	Manganese Mines, Mysore	5738—39
U.S.Q. Nos.		
570	Press inside the Rashtrapati Bhavan.	7739
571	Pedigree-Bulls	7740
572	Trade with East Germany	7740
573	Industries in Bombay State	7740—41
574	Indian Embassy, Washington	7741
575	Indian Embassy in Peking	7742
576	India's Struggle for Freedom, 1857	7743
577	Fiji Islands.	7743
578	International Film Shows	7743—44
579	Import of Automatic Looms.	7744—45
580	D.V.C.	7745
581	Employment	7745
582	Ambar Charkha Programme	7746
583	Strikes	7746
584	Vinay Nagar	7746—47
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE		7747—48

The following papers were laid on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Second Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel Private Ltd. for the year 1955-56, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 1971 dated the 15th June, 1957, under sub-section (2) of Section 20A of the Press

COLUMNS

and Registration of Books Act, 1867, making certain further amendment to the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules, 1956. . . . .

(3) A copy of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957, published in the Notification No. S R.O 1154 dated the 5th April, 1957, under sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952

(4) A copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 1863, dated the 1st June, 1957, under sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, making certain amendment to the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Trestment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957

(5) A copy of the Report of the Board of Directors of National Small Industries Corporation Private Ltd for the period ended 31st March, 1956, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956. . .

(6) A copy of the Half-yearly Report on the activities of the Coir Board for the period from 1st October, 1956 to 31st March, 1957, under sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

BILL PASSED 7749—56

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) moved for the consideration of the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1957. The motion was adopted. After the clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 7756-7829

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Rehabilitation commenced. The discussion was not concluded

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED 7829—52

The following Bills were introduced

(1) Beedi and Cigar Labour Bill by Shri A. K. Gopalan . . .

(2) Old and Infirm Persons' Homes Bill by Shri Raghunath Singh

(3) Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Omission of Section 497) by Shri Raghunath Singh

(4) Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of new section 124B) by Shri Raghunath Singh

(5) Arbitration (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of sections 2 and 39 and insertion of new Chapter IV (A) by Shri Raghunath Singh

(6) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of article 58) by Shri Raghunath Singh

(7) Companies (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of section 293) by Shri Mahanty

(8) Cantonments (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of sections 13 and 60 and omission of section 14) by Shri Jhulan Sinha

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS WITHDRAWN 7832—90

(1) Further discussion on the motion to consider the Central Government Servants (Option for joining Contributory Health Service Scheme) Bill by Shri Jhulan Sinha was concluded The Bill was withdrawn by leave of Lok Sabha

(2) Shri Raghunath Singh moved for the consideration of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of new section 427A). The Bill was withdrawn bo leave of Lok Sabha.

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 7890—92

Shri Radha Raman moved that the Sadhus and Sanyasis (Registration) Bill be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

COLUMNS

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1957—

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Rehabilitation.